

JPRS 75663

9 May 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2245



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORTAGE ON EAST AFRICAN, INDIAN OCEAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

Major Seminar Scheduled

Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The first major seminar on regional cooperation between East African and Indian Ocean members of the Lome Convention will be held in Seychelles next week. The three main areas for discussion will be fisheries, transport and telecommunications and social cooperation in education and training.

Countries represented will be members of the Agreement between the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific states and the European Economic Community plus Mozambique, which is not a signatory to the Lome Convention.

Heads of government Economic, Planning and Development Ministries from Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia are expected to attend and Uganda may send a delegation.

The seminar at the Mahe Beach Hotel, will be held from April 17-21. Three working groups will be formed to discuss ways of increasing cooperation.

In the field of fisheries, ways will be discussed to exploit stocks of fish in a one million square kilometre area of the Indian Ocean for the joint benefit of coastal states, rather than allowing other nations to exploit them. Conservation and methods of policing the area will also be studied.

Telecommunications have always been a problem in the former colonies of the super powers because lines of communication have been towards the metropolis. Even now phone calls from Seychelles to Mauritius have to go through London and it is anomalies like this that the seminar will discuss.

There will also be talks on extending to all countries of the region a project to improve navigation communication that now covers Kenya, Somalia, Mauritius and Seychelles alone. The possibility of establishing a regional shipping line is also on the agenda.

In the educational field the Seychelles Government feels there is a need to found a University of the Indian Ocean along the lines of the University of the South Pacific with different faculties in different areas. Seychelles is interested in having the faculty of oceanography in such a university and will put forward proposals on these lines.

"What we shall be trying to do is establish an understanding between the various countries of the region with the aim of laying a foundation on which future cooperation can progress," said Mr Robert Grandcourt, Principal Secretary for Economic Development, Planning and Housing.

Next Wednesday, a programming mission will be in the Republic, led by Mr Maurice Foley, Assistant EEC Commissioner for Development, to discuss cooperation between the EEC and Seychelles under the Lome II Convention.

Possible projects include the modernization of Victoria Hospital and small schemes including roads and social centres. A representative of the European Investment Bank will also discuss possible aid to the Seychelles Development Bank for commercial ventures.

Mr Foley will take part in the full regional cooperation seminar when that begins.

Conservation Alliance Contemplated

Victoria NATION in English 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Article entitled: "Indian Ocean Alliance, a Strong Possibility"]

[Text]

AN Indian Ocean conservation alliance is now a strong possibility following a conference of 15 coastal nations which finished in Seychelles yesterday.

Several marine conservation proposals were agreed on in principle and will now be referred back to the various national governments for approval. Subjects involved include oil pollution, pirate whaling and turtle protection

"I see no reason why the alliance should not come about — in my view it was a very successful conference," said one of the Seychelles delegates, Dr. Lyall Watson, Deputy Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission.

In the field of whaling, several of the Indian Ocean coastal states represented expressed interest in joining Seychelles in the IWC. Particular concern was felt about the threat of pirate whaling and delegates agreed a careful watch had to be kept.

They had earlier heard how the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a whale sanctuary at Seychelles' initiative had stopped two pirate ships, the *Susan* and *Theresa*, from operating.

These two whalers, owned by the Fritzwarren Corporation of Panama, were being re-fitted in Durban, South Africa, and were expected to begin pirate whaling in 1979. But the sanctuary put a stop to all whaling in the Indian Ocean and the two ships have since been sold out of the whaling business.

On pollution, it was agreed that some action ought to be taken to reduce the number of oil spillages that have been taking place in the Indian Ocean. Delegates felt that the international bodies concerned with pollution might declare the ocean a specially protected area, like the Mediterranean.

The conference agreed to recommend to their governments that all members of the cetacean family — dolphins, porpoises and dugongs (vaches marines) as well as whales — be given full protection in the Indian Ocean Sanctuary.

A programme will be started to re-introduce the dugong to the Seychelles, where it has been extinct for many years. A small colony will be kept in the old turtle pens on Curieuse Island before being released to form a breeding nucleus.

Concern was expressed about the commercial taking of krill plankton which may be going on in the Indian Ocean. This is an important food source for several species of whales and delegates felt it should be safeguarded.

It was also the general feeling that there should be a regional policy on turtle harvesting and shell working.

According to Dr. Watson, the general feeling of the conference was that it had provided a valuable opportunity for personal contact between experts in the various countries which would be a foundation for a co-ordinated regional policy.

Rene's Speech

Victoria NATION in English 18 Apr 80 p 3

[Text]

IN colonial days it seemed African countries were more concerned with events and cultures of Europe rather than with each other. But now is the time for them to know each other better so that they can solve their common problems, said President Rene opening a seminar on regional cooperation between the East African members of the ACP-EEC agreement. Here is the full text of the President's speech.

MAY I, first of all, welcome you to the Republic of Seychelles. I am very pleased that you have responded so readily to our call to participate in this Seminar and I hope that you may have an opportunity during the next four days to examine areas where we can promote co-operation among ourselves and emerge from your deliberation with a concrete plan of action.

Our colonial past has unfortunately kept us apart. Until the advent of political independence to mainland Africa and to the countries of the Indian Ocean we hardly knew each other. The problems of Europe appeared to us to be of greater and more immediate concern and significance than events in neighbouring countries.

We were more knowledgeable about the four seasons of the northern hemisphere than about the climatic patterns of our own geographical region. We could recite Shakespeare and Racine but the names of Rabearivelo and other great writers from our countries were unknown to us.

Today we have a wonderful opportunity to change this. The emphasis on a North-South relationship must be tempered and progressively shifted in favour of greater interaction between the countries of our region. To do so it is imperative that we must learn to know each other better. We must learn to negate the effect which centuries of colonial rule have had on our relations.

The absence of effective communication between our countries in the past has left us with a legacy of inadequate knowledge of each other and in certain instances with a deep sense of mutual mistrust. We must,

in the interest of the development of our region, make a conscious effort to improve communication between ourselves and to consider each other, first and foremost, as partners in development.

The scope for regional co-operation is infinite. We cannot at one meeting expect to exhaust all the areas where we may cooperate to our mutual benefit. I hope, however, that you may, during the course of this four-day seminar, be able to identify and reach agreement on a number of projects which can subsequently form the basis of a joint request to the European Economic Community for assistance.

I do not wish to pre-empt discussion on this issue as I am aware that each delegation has its own particular views on where our efforts at regional cooperation should be directed. My main concern at this stage is that we should approach these discussions in a spirit of understanding and with a will to initiate what may, in due course, develop into a broad based programme of regional cooperation covering a wide range of activities.

I would now like, if I may, to touch briefly on a subject which may appear at first sight to be remote from the deliberations of this seminar. I am making reference here to the rapidly escalating militarisation of the Indian Ocean by non-regional powers. This problem has recently acquired a new dimension since the overthrow of the Shah in Iran and more recently with the change of Government in Kabul.

The deployment of foreign military vessels grows daily and diplomatic activity has been intensified as efforts are made to establish new military support facilities or to gain access to such facilities which already exist in certain of our countries. It is unnecessary for me to stress the dangers of this trend of events for us.

In the events of a confrontation between the great powers in this part of the world we must be prepared to face the prospect of once again becoming occupied countries. Our collective military capabilities may not be able to stem such a trend once it has begun.

The Republic of Seychelles is seriously concerned about this grave problem

and we have already taken certain measures in an attempt to discourage the further expansion of foreign military arsenals in the area. We have made it clear that we will not grant facilities for the establishment of any foreign military base within our territory. We have also severely curtailed the number of visits by foreign warships or military aircraft and have established annual quotas for such visits.

We fully realise the economic implications of implementing such a decision but we feel that the maintenance of our national sovereignty and independence is worth any loss which we may incur. Our action, however, will have little or no impact unless every country in the region, without exception, follows our example.

Certain countries may easily be tempted to welcome foreign military vessels which we turn away from our ports in return for the easy financial return which such visits entail. By doing so, however, they endanger not only the lives of their own citizen but those of the entire region. The military powers must play their war game elsewhere — the Indian Ocean must be turned into a Zone of Peace whatever the cost may be.

In conclusion may I, once again, thank you for agreeing to participate in this seminar. May I also pay a special tribute to the EEC for its interest in promoting the growth of cooperation between the countries of our region. I am confident that the seeds which we will be sowing during this meeting will, if we are prepared to rise to the challenge, fulfill the most optimistic of our aspirations.

Thank you.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE-ZAMBIA ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED THIS YEAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Completion is expected this year of the Bene-Kassacatiza international highway, permitting travel on this important route between Mozambique and Zambia over an asphalt road. The execution of this project is particularly important at this time, now that the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe has ended and the Front Line countries (along with other territories on the sub-continent) are giving priority to freeing their respective economies from dependence on South Africa.

In effect, completion of that important highway route will speed the development of commercial transactions between the two countries, mainly involving the port of Beira, since neighboring Zambia is landlocked.

It is already common knowledge that, in this decade, the port of Beira will constitute one of the most important on the African continent, since it is strategically located to serve the countries of a vast "hinterland": landlocked territories such as Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Zaire and Botswana.

Studies have confirmed that by 1987 the port of Beira could handle over 10 million tons a year, or about 6 times the tonnage it handles now.

The Bene-Kassacatiza highway project is 175 Km in length, 120 of which are on Mozambican territory, from Bene, in Tete Province, to Kassacatiza, on the border with the Republic of Zambia.

Although up until only a few months ago Tete Province was the target of the Zimbabwean attacks against our country, the Bene-Kassacatiza highway was open to traffic starting in 1978.

On the stretch within Mozambique, four bridges have been erected over tributaries of the Zambeze River. Work is now centered on completing the surfacing of the remaining 47 Km on our side of the border, from the Mucumbuzi River to the border at Kassacatiza.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZAIRE'S MESSAGE TO UGANDA--President Binaise has received a special message from President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire. The message was delivered by a special envoy of President Mobutu, Mr (Lengema Biria-Ibata Makanga), at parliament buildings. The contents of the message were not disclosed. Mr (Makanga) conveyed greetings from the Zaire leadership and best wishes for Uganda's reconstruction and rehabilitation. He expressed concern about smuggling on the common border especially of cash crops, in particular coffee. After the discussions it was agreed that both countries work together to combat smuggling which (?they said) is of international proportions and needs concerted efforts on either side (words indistinct). President Binaise hailed the steps of reconciliation within the Zaire Government and talked of the possibilities, including railway and road communication between Uganda and Zaire. He also briefed the envoy on the smugglers' tactics and Uganda's action to ensure that not only coffee but also other goods (?bought) for Uganda stopped being smuggled. [Text] [LD161536 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 80]

ANGOLA-BOTSWANA DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--The governments of Botswana and Angola have decided to establish diplomatic relations. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 80 p 22]

UGANDA-RWANDA FRONTIER TALKS--Representatives of the governments of Uganda and Rwanda met for 3 days in Gabiro in northern Rwanda to discuss border problems affecting the two countries. The meeting, which ended on Tuesday, concentrated on commercial exchanges at the border, coordination in the struggle against diseases which originate on one side of the border, cooperation in draining the Mulindi, cultural exchanges and telephone connections between the border regions. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Mar 80 p 8] 9479

PAIGC DELEGATION TO PRC--A PAIGC delegation, on an official visit to the People's Republic of China, has been received by Ji Pengfei, Chinese vice prime minister for affairs of state. The mission is led by Carlos Correia, member of the Executive Struggle Committee of the party and state commissioner of finance. The delegation is in Peking at the invitation of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, to activate and dynamize relations between the two parties. Meanwhile, Liu Yingxian, China's new ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, is expected today in Bissau. The diplomat was recently appointed to replace Chia Hual Chi, the former Chinese ambassador to our country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese
29 Mar 80 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

BUREAUCRATIC MIXUPS HAMPER BREAD PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 2

(Interview with Pegado Sobrinho, director general of IMPORTANG, conducted on 31 March 1980)

[Text] As the reader must have noticed in the article published in our last issue, under the heading "Bread, a Problem of Many!," matters that gave rise to the lack of that product in Luanda Province were in no way completely clarified.

After several weeks of fruitless contacts with IMPORTANG [Government Import Bureau of Angola] and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, only yesterday were we able to obtain the necessary clarification.

The following are the questions asked by JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA] and answered by Comrade Pegado Sobrinho, director general of IMPORTANG:

[Question] How much flour was imported in 1979 and why was its importation stopped?

[Answer] In 1979, 20,457 metric tons of wheat flour were imported. The amount requested by the Ministry of Industry and Energy, in 1979, was 50,000 metric tons. Nevertheless, in August we had to suspend those contracts, in order to make readjustments in the production plan. Therefore, starting in August and September, approximately, committees were set up coordinated by the Ministry of Planning for the purpose of following up on all the contracts. On 19 October 1979, a cabinet meeting was held in which it was decided to import more flour. And that is when the problem began. The Council of Ministers authorized the importation of 12,000 metric tons, but that information did not reach down to IMPORTANG. It was only ascertained in a report meeting of one of those committees set up on the Ministry of Planning level and with members from the Ministry of Industry, IMPORTANG and of banks that the 12,000 metric tons had not been

contracted for and, therefore, IMPORTANG had to contract for them as fast as possible so that 6,000 metric tons could reach the country in January and 6,000 in February.

[Question] What amount do you intend to import in 1980?

[Answer] Well, we went out on the market after 19 December and we let contracts. But it was no longer possible to arrange a contract for January, because mills in Europe -- our flour is bought in Europe -- had their production taken up for January. We then obtained a contract for 6,000 metric tons for February and we also obtained contracts for March and April. Nevertheless, the shipment scheduled for February was not made, because after the contract, other procedures come up. Therefore, an import permit is needed and a letter of credit has to be opened. Those procedures took until 18 February. On 18 February, the credit was finally opened.

[Question] And why do those procedures take so long?

[Answer] It is the normal procedure. The ANGODESPACHOS [expansion unknown] enterprise issues us the BRI [expansion unknown], fills out the BRI, delivers it to us and it goes to the National Import Department for purposes of issue. It is delivered to the National Bank of Angola for opening a credit only after we are in possession of the BRI. By the way, it did not take the bank long. The time for opening credit was between 13 and 18 February.

Consequently, all suppliers act in the same way. They produce the merchandise only after they have in their possession a duly opened letter of credit. And the following detail also applies to wheat flour: It is believed that the best time limit for using flour is 3 months. Therefore, they mill flour only when the shipment is in sight.

The flour was already shipped on 18 March and is scheduled to arrive on 10 April 1980.

After this shipment, a normal situation is guaranteed until September. We shall have regular shipments up to the end of September.

For 1980, plans were made for 66,400 metric tons to arrive by February 1981. Therefore, we have the country's supply ensured up to September. The only thing is that the portion from October to February cannot be contracted for right now, because the suppliers cannot set prices for so long a period of time.

10,042
CSO: 4401

CONDOLENCES FOR VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT'S DEATH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "United in Grief and Struggle"]

[Text] The people of Angola have received with profound grief and consternation news of the death of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The people, the party and government of our country have expressed their deepest sympathy to the people, party and government of that friendly country by means of a message of condolences signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola.

Consequently, a government decision has decreed that today a day of national mourning is to be observed all over Angola's territory for the loss of the prematurely deceased Vietnamese chief of state.

The people of Angola believe that they can in that way demonstrate solemnly the emotion that they feel. But, in sharing grief with the Vietnamese people, they also intend to reaffirm the militant solidarity that emerged from the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism witnessed by President Ton Duc Thang, a veteran fighter and comrade-in-arms of the great, immortal Ho Chi Minh.

Since that time, both peoples have established bonds of friendship and solidarity, maintained over the years by the parties and governments of Angola and Vietnam.

The victory of the Vietnamese revolution was the source of inspiration of the MPLA militants during the two wars for national liberation, against similar enemies. The winning of national independence by the people of that country, with arms in hand, encouraged our own struggle that culminated in the establishment of the People's Republic of Angola. The victory against United States imperialism and the puppets of the south, in the middle of 1975, was an internationalist contribution to the cause of our people, because it weakened the imperialist system to the point of

limiting its intervention capability on other combat fronts, in the months that followed. Our people benefited directly from that victory, a fact that demonstrated that the struggle against colonialism and imperialism has no frontiers. In the same way, other peoples benefited from the defeat of Portuguese colonialism in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

The diplomatic relations, established meanwhile between the two governments, continued the bonds that both revolutions had always maintained.

They caused the political unity that is observed at present between the peoples, parties and governments of both countries, engaged enthusiastically in the struggle for national reconstruction and for building socialism, in the interest of world peace and progress. This commitment encourages us to pursue tenaciously every effort needed for consolidating the revolutionary conquests, in spite of imperialist maneuvers and foreign aggression of which we are the constant victims. The location of our countries in areas of conflict and international tension obliges us to maintain vigilance, strengthening the defensive capability of our cityworker-farmworker states, favorite targets of the enemies of peace and freedom. Unity and solidarity emerge as imperatives in our relations of friendship and co-operation that will not fail to be maintained and expanded, in spite of the attempts by imperialism to prevent it.

The vibrant tribute paid by the people of Angola in this moment of grief and mourning for the death of President Ton Duc Thang is eloquent proof that today, as in the past, Angola and Vietnam are still united and in solidarity in struggle as well as in sorrow.

10,042
CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

STUDENTS RECEIVE IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN NEW KIND OF SCHOOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] We are at the Commandante Jika Provisional School in Catofe, in the municipio of Kibala. Hundreds of pioneers greeted us on our arrival, singing lovely songs of welcome. We are here, in the midst of pioneers engaged in a new experiment in education, teaching of a new kind, aimed basically at training and educating the students along new lines, teaching them from the outset to combine theory and practice, to produce wealth, forging themselves in manual labor.

Located about 40 kilometers from Kibala, on the route to Cela, the Catofe Provisional School is one of the largest of the 18 schools of this type, opened throughout the country by the Education Ministry at the beginning of the 1978 school year. They were conceived as the legitimate successors of the experimental models that decisively influenced the concept of education which our historic First Congress approved for the People's Republic of Angola. They are also a continuation of the experiments of the CIR's (Revolutionary Training Centers) during the first war of national liberation, which directly inspired these schools.

At Catofe, a half-million [sic] children, including a large number of female students, are beginning this new life, fully applying the principle of combining study and production, a principle given absolute priority in that establishment.

Why 'Provisional' Schools?

We had been carrying the question around with us ever since the day we decided to write an article about this teaching institution, which gives young people an opportunity to combine productive work with theoretical learning from the very beginning and to develop according to Marxist-Leninist principles. Our question was answered during our conversation with school officials.

In effect, in deciding to create these schools, the Education Ministry had in mind that they would not survive as such, but would evolve at other levels

consistent with the development of the country. As we said, their main purpose in this phase is to apply, experimentally and on a full scale, the principle of combining study and production. The production activities complement the classes in theory, and the student is naturally required to take part, either in the fields or in the other centers of activity, such as the kitchen, the carpentry shops, the machine shop (this is just getting started) and also in the handicraft section, making use of the experience, which has been extremely valuable, of an elderly resident of the area. Very shortly, we were told, some articles handcrafted by the pioneers themselves will be sold in the Luanda People's Fair.

Ideological Training

This method necessarily implies the ideological training of the student, leading him to struggle for the transformation of production relations and for the technical training and work habits suited to the development of productive labor. In this regard, the school officials have been constantly concerned with the need to explain the goals of the revolution to the pioneers, motivating them to study and encouraging, from the beginning, the principle of criticism and self-evaluation. In the meetings to analyze the organizational functioning of the school, the students and teachers discuss their problems together. Today, as Eugenio Bastos told us, although it is still not a regular thing, "we are already seeing pioneers severely criticizing the negative attitude of one teacher or another."

The teachers also take part, along with the students, in the productive tasks and share the students' lives in the dormitories and the recreation rooms and study halls. Reflecting the school's concern in this area, strict standards were imposed on the selection of teachers, and they received further political and professional training before they were admitted.

There are now 36 teachers at the school, a number which Eugenio Bastos considers more than adequate for present needs. It is important, he added, to continue to improve their skills, in order to get the best performance from them.

Meanwhile, the full implantation of party structures in the school will certainly permit better results, not only in the ideological training of the students but, mainly, of the teachers and other personnel.

How To Impose Discipline Among the Pioneers

Catofe is now a "city of pioneers," a garden producing tomorrow's flowers. The pioneers come from all over the country. Some of them have been inculcated with certain bad habits. Others have had no family attention whatever, and have always been destitute. Here, they find the attention and happiness that is vital for the New Man we are seeking to create. This also means that their training must be accompanied by discipline.

How is this discipline imposed in the provisional schools?

Generally, as they told us, punishment is imposed collectively by the students, and not by the teacher or any other official.

If an undisciplined student does something wrong, for example, if he disobeys a superior, his brigade will meet immediately and impose punishment. He is usually isolated from his companions for an undetermined period of time, and is not allowed to take part in any recreational activity.

The student, who is used to playing and enjoying the company of the others, recognizes that he has been wrong, that he cannot remain in isolation, and so he will correct himself.

According to Bastos, this method has been very successful, although he himself recognizes that the disciplinary problems that have arisen are those of the pioneers themselves, and are therefore the responsibility of the school.

6362

CSO: 4401

GOALS, METHODS OF PETROLEUM STUDIES SCHOOL DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Report by JORNAL DE ANGOLA on South Kwanza]

[Excerpts] The Central Petroleum School is 13 kilometers from the capital of Kwanza-Sul [South Kwanza] Province, Ngunza.

In her office, we asked the following question of the director of the school, Maria Odete: "What was the idea behind the establishment of the Central Petroleum School?" The top official of the school replied to us quickly: "The idea for establishing the Central Petroleum School emerged from the fact that our personnel are to be trained on national territory. This enables them to have practical experience in our country's situation in this field and it eliminates, as rapidly as possible, cooperation provided by the coming of petroleum technicians."

The Central Petroleum School (ECDP) is the first educational center for training petroleum specialists in our country. It occupies an area of 600 square meters and cost the Angolan people approximately 5 million kwanzas in equipment and (prefabricated) facilities supplied by COMERINT [expansion unknown] from Italy. In this first phase, a pilot course is being given in which 15 students are participating, all belonging to the Ministry of Petroleum. Seven Angolan professors instruct the classes, with advice by Italian professors who are in that technical establishment to collaborate in the technical-professional improvement of our Angolan personnel.

In this first phase, middle level technical courses are also being given. In the second phase, higher level technical courses will be offered.

Courses and Their Duration

At present, the following courses can be taken in the ECDP: production operators, laboratory operators, refinery technicians, toolmakers and electricians. The courses last, respectively, 13, 18, 17, 18 and 17 months. With regard to the first-mentioned course, there is large attendance, because, at present, most of our country's students want to be petroleum technicians, owing precisely to a better social and, especially, financial position.

Attendance in the other courses is small, because it seems that the students see less important subjects in them than in the first one. Nevertheless, it must be realized that the country is going through a personnel crisis. This makes us still import technicians from abroad. Therefore, the students must always bear in mind our country's deficiency in this field and must attend the course to which they are assigned.

Description of the School and Its Activities

The ECDP is not a normal education school, like the others in our country, but, rather, it is a professional school in which the student learns in order to do. In this school, the student receives a critical training in his apprenticeship that will enable him better to tackle his own professional training.

In accordance with its own dynamic structure, each professional work program in this school is represented by an initial point and a final point. In the first case, that is to say the initial point, it is "positioned" in terms of the student's cultural training and his possible work experience. The second one consists of the knowledge, capabilities and skills needed for performing the tasks of the work, embodied in a specific, definite organizational center, called "position."

This interval defined by the student's initial and final behavior, represents an increase in culture that presupposes two psychopedagogical postulates: the first one, an increase in culture and personality, involving learning, and the second one is a conscious acquisition of a new behavior.

The principal activities of the ECDP are the selection of students and professors, training of the school personnel, drawing up the curriculum, planning technical training courses (production, refining and distribution), promotion of seminars, administration courses and printing of instructional material, because there is a room specifically for printing in the school.

Administrative Part Is the Most Undisciplined Part

In the field of discipline, Comrade Maria Odete told us that "the students in the school are quite conscientious and as such they behave rather well, thus making the work of the persons working there, like cooks or laundresses, easier." In this field, however, only the administrative part is somewhat undisciplined with regard to some workers. For example, the head of the school told us that "sometimes some workers are even discharged for having committed discipline violations."

Water: the School's Major Problem

Until that technical school is independent in this respect, there are always going to be problems. At times, there is no water for washing the students' clothes or bed linen and even for cleaning the school. There

also are some small problems in the field of logistics that are being solved by means of some trades made by the school administration with farmers who have beef cattle. "A sack of cornmeal for a leg of beef," Comrade Maria Odete told us, adding that, "if we did not do things like this, the students would be eating very poorly, because all the support required has not been given on the provincial level."

10,042
CBO: 4401

NIGHTCLUB REOPENING CONDEMNED, CHANGES ADVOCATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Mar 80 pp 2, 11

[Excerpts] When a decision is made to build a school in any area, no one questions its usefulness. Schools have a well-recognized social function: to educate, to instruct, to train cadres, to transmit scientific knowledge that should be used thereafter for the benefit of the people and for progress in all areas. The same thing is true of a hospital. We all know they are necessary. So is a textile plant, because we can soon expect to have more material and clothing for everyone.

The schools provide knowledge that will later be applied creatively in the factories, hospitals and other workplaces. In any event, the learning process should be a constant in our lives, because life itself is a school. In the last analysis, everything in life should be a little like a school. Thus, when planning any undertaking, one should always ask: Will this contribute to the training, to the education of man and society?

It does not occur to anyone, for example, to open recreation spots if they are going to be the antithesis of everything that is taught in the schools and do not benefit any member of society. Even if the initial idea behind the opening of these centers is correct, once it is confirmed that they do not serve the recommended purpose, there is nothing to do but close them, or change them; not to do so is to tolerate, to accept and even legitimize this destruction of everything that is taught in the schools.

These introductory remarks are intended simply to call attention to the role of the local nightclubs, sites that we would prefer to call social centers. The latter designation seems more consistent with the didactic role they should be playing. Let us go on.

Even before we won our independence, it was observed that the real "nightclubs," in the bourgeois capitalist sense of the word, were not in accordance with the society we were seeking to build. They were not instructive, nor did they provide pleasant and healthy diversion. They were dens of lechery, which purveyed only alcohol and sex. They contributed largely to the degradation of the habits, the good habits of the Angolan

society. Thus, when the people overthrew colonialism, the nightclubs were closed, and it was a good thing. They did not serve us.

After 3 years, in the search for a way to enable the workers to spend a few hours socializing, for a place where they could be entertained and find a little relaxation for body and spirit, it was decided to reopen the nightclubs. As we noted, they were to be different in content and in form. They were to be places for rest and relaxation, to restore the energy spent by the working masses. They were not to be simply business establishments.

Present Situation of Nightclubs

For this reason, a bundle of money was spent to reequip and decorate them, and to purchase some beverages. Considering the large shortage of places for diversion and socializing, we would not deny that the reopening of the nightclubs came as happy news to many people who would like to take their wives out after work for a little refreshment. They were soon disillusioned, however. Today, there is little difference between the old nightclubs and those that have since been opened.

This is because, slowly but surely, the motives for the reopening of the nightclubs have been totally disregarded.

The few available beverages are sold at prices that no honest worker can afford. The minimum, obligatory purchase costs 650 kwanzas. There are those who can pay it, but these are not the workers from TEXTANG, or your Manauto. If we are told the nightclubs were not opened for all these workers, then we ask: For whom and for what purpose were they opened? They are, incidentally, real hangouts for loafers, where rowdiness, fights and disorders are common. They really contribute to the degradation of our habits, and are an affront to social morality.

When we see young boys and girls, students, wasting their evenings drinking, we cannot be surprised at the high rate of school failures and poor grades observed every year. How can it be surprising if, after spending some time in that Babylonian atmosphere, a young girl gives in to her boyfriend in a moment of excitement and ends up pregnant? Her parents get upset and flustered, recall all the effort spent on raising daughters, and force the young man to marry her, even though he has not reached manhood. These are early marriages that last no more than a few months, with a whole range of problems and expenses that ultimately affect the community itself, because every individual is an integral part of the society. We are not saying the nightclubs are responsible for all these situations, but they contribute to a number of them.

Obviously, the nightclubs were reopened with good intentions, but we cannot live on intentions. Once again, the facts have shown that the nightclubs are not serving us. They are not serving the worker, the student, the soldier in the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. In sum, they are not serving the people.

It is certain that this state of affairs occurred because the manager of these nightclubs did not comply with the regulations established by their superiors. It is true that we do not yet have competent cadres to manage these establishments, that there are material problems of one kind or another, and that there is not always a police officer at the door to impose order, respect and discipline. Just because of all this, are we to let the ship drift at the mercy of the winds, tides and currents?

Change Form and Content

The UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] has signed a cultural agreement with the Secretariat of State for Culture. Why not use these locations as a place where workers from various companies can present a little of their culture: their dances, music, poetry and other art forms? Why not send cultural groups from the schools, as is being promoted by the party youth? Why not ask the folk culture organizations in the cities to take part? Or is it better to encourage the disco dancers in the public square, with their music that is inconsistent with the revolutionary ideals we fight for? Let the Domestic Trade Ministry, through the competent agency, be in charge of serving beverages, and not just alcohol. We are a coffee-producing country. Why not serve coffee, too? In the fruit season, why not install some juice machines? Why not sell soft drinks? Or is it that the foreigners in our country do not like fruit juice, soft drinks and coffee, or that they would not like to hear a little of our lively music?

It is a question of education. Everything ought to offer a little education. Let us make these spots authentic schools of culture and the arts. Let our artists create and exhibit new cultural values.

Let us close these nightclubs today, and reopen them tomorrow as social centers, properly tailored to the interests of the students and working masses. Entertainment should not be confused with cultural deviation. This is the big difference between a social center and a nightclub.

6362
CSO: 4401

ENCODIPA AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACTIVITIES REPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 3

(Excerpts) During the first years of independence, snatched by force from the hands of imperialism, some degree of deterioration was observed in the agricultural sector, owing to a lack of technical facilities, human elements and also because of the lack of a marketing mechanism capable of absorbing in time the farmers' production.

To solve the problems of acquisition and distribution of agricultural products, a state enterprise, ENCODIPA (National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products) was established, under the Ministry of Agriculture. Its rather extensive activity all over the country entails the incorporation of a large number of workers who handle all the work of the enterprise, ranging from buying from the farmer to administrative management. This enterprise, national in scope, may be regarded as one of several for a cityworker-farmworker alliance, because it brings to the countryside certain industrial goods in short supply there by using a kind of exchange system.

ENCODIPA in Huila Province carried out a volume of purchases of the farmers' agricultural production and its distribution to the consumer markets and to the processing industry, during 1978 and 1979, considerably greater than its counterparts in the other provinces of the country. In fact, ENCODIPA marketed a total of over 10 million kilograms of products (grains, legumes, tubers, vegetables, fruit and animals) in every municipality in Huila Province, in the 73 fixed purchase stations in existence there, in 1978, the year of the enterprise's organizational and starting period. It distributed work tools and industrial consumer goods to the farmers amounting to 37.7 million kwanzas, in products ranging from agricultural implements to shoes, clothing, blankets, dishes, tableware, matches, salt, radios, batteries, bicycles, among other items and supplies.

In 1979, the enterprise succeeded in achieving a considerable increase in purchases. This shows that it has been in constant evolution, ever since its establishment. The distribution of products to the provinces of Luanda, Cunene, Mocamedes, Benguela and Huila, over 13,000 metric tons, alone was

greater than the total amount of marketing in 1978. This increase in purchases with regard to last year, on the order of 14,000 metric tons, (products acquired exceeded 24 million kilograms), is due especially to an improvement in organization and work of the cooperative and farmer sector, which increased its sales to ENCODIPA by a high percentage.

According to the provincial director of the enterprise, Comrade Nelson Nascimento, "this number of products marketed does not show, in fact, the real production of the province. It only shows what the enterprise marketed.

"The factors limiting an increase in purchases are still access roads in a bad state of maintenance, insufficiency in supplying the countryside with industrial consumer goods and work implements, although, in 1979, supply was double what it was in 1978."

Meanwhile, the value of the amount of products distributed to farmers in the province is 74.2 million kwanzas.

Smugglers' Activity Harms ENCODIPA

ENCODIPA in Huila has devoted special attention to supplying the food industry. It distributed close to 2,000 metric tons of tomatoes, 500 metric tons of pumpkins for sweets and 145 metric tons of fruit -- apples and pears -- to the processing plants in Lugango and Benguela. There was a slight increase in comparison with the previous year.

The enterprise did not have industrial goods in a desirable amount for distribution to farmers, but, as the provincial director stated, private truckers, most of whom are "smugglers," showed up with those goods and also with tools. This means that there must have been diversions in some industries and commerce structures.

"In fact," Comrade Nelson Nascimento went on to say, "even right now an increase in purchases depends on the amount of industrial goods that we are able to have to take to the farmers as an exchange.

"In my opinion, there should be only one single structure for rural marketing and supply. ENCODIPA, DIAPROPE [National Cattle Products Distributing Company], DINAMA [expansion unknown] (in the Ministry of Agriculture), the Retail Foodstuffs Enterprise and the Retail Industrial Goods Enterprise (in the Ministry of Domestic Trade) should form only one enterprise for support of the countryside that will supply and market all the production of the farmers. Farmers often go to ENCODIPA to buy foodstuffs that they do not have and, therefore, it has to request them of Domestic Trade, which also does not always have a structure in the place where the enterprise's purchase station is located. Sometimes, a given item has different prices from one enterprise to another and there is a large amount of items in all these enterprises, rather scattered mostly with regard to transportation and manpower, because there is no coordinated utilization of the real capability of the existing structures and personnel."

Enterprises Supplied Tardy in Making Payments

A serious problem with which the enterprise is contending, because it entails transportation and damages, is nonpayment by various organizations for supplies made by ENCODIPA in Huila.

This situation tends to become worse, because the supplies cannot be canceled as a form of pressure, inasmuch as ENCODIPA markets perishable products.

Another irregularity is a lack of supervision over money circulation, caused indirectly by ENCODIPA, because, for example, last year the enterprise paid farmers 114 million kwanzas and received only about 30 percent of that amount from the sale of tools and industrial goods. The situation in 1978 was the same, because purchases were made primarily in the municipalities of Chicomba, Matala and Humpata, where farmers do not deposit the money from sales that they make, keeping it. There are farmers with many thousands of kwanzas in their possession. Therefore, Comrade Nelson Nascimento believes it necessary to take steps, like, for example, opening banking agencies in municipalities with the largest production and having the enterprise deposit in the bank, to the account of the farmer concerned, part of the income obtained by him with the sale of his products.

Concerning distribution of vegetable and fruit products to the city of Lubango, it is criticized, because the enterprise is not capable of supplying the large, unnecessary number of markets and private fruit stands, whose owners continue with their profitable speculative business, because there is no effective control of their activities by the pertinent agencies. Without jeopardizing supply to production, a decrease in the number of fruit markets would improve the quality of the products distributed and would facilitate supervision of the activity of those stands, which limit themselves to buying only what fruit or cabbages they believe necessary "to make enough money for the week." They aim at the maximum possible profit, to the detriment of the workers.

10,042
CBO: 4401

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE PRISONER RELEASE--The British Government has reason to hope that the seven British "mercenaries" who have spent the last 2 years in Angolan jails will be released soon. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 80 p 22]

FRENCH URANIUM OVERFLIGHTS--The British newspaper THE OBSERVER has disclosed that the Angolan Government authorized French planes carrying Namibian uranium to fly over its territory for nearly a year, in violation of UN resolutions on Namibia. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 80 p 22]

CURFEW TEMPORARILY LIFTED--In a communique that reached our desk yesterday, the Defense Ministry notified all the people that the obligatory curfew in the city of Luanda would be lifted from 0000 hours yesterday until 0000 hours on 30 March. The reason for the measure is the Victory Carnival which our people are currently celebrating. The Defense Ministry further announced that the vigilance and control posts will be functioning to insure public safety during this period. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 10] 6362

APPEALS COURT APPOINTMENTS--Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has appointed the following comrades by decree to be members of the appeals court of Luanda Province: Jaime Madaleno da Costa Carneiro, Rodeth Teresa Maquina Gil and Rui Antonio da Cruz. These appointments are in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of article 32 of Law 8/78, of 26 May, taking into account the resolution of the National Security Commission, and they result from what is specified in the first article of that law, which provides that appeals courts be set up in each province to hear appeals. Cases in which appeals are appropriate are also specified in article 31 of Law 8/78. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 1] 10042

FRENCH TRADE UNION COOPERATION--The secretary general of UNTA, [National Union of Angolan Workers] Pascoal Luvualu, who recently returned to the Angolan capital after a visit to Europe, stated that the strikes by the Portuguese working class were held to defend the conquests of the April Revolution. Pascoal Luvualu traveled to Portugal and France at the invitation of the trade union organizations of these countries and in Lisbon took part in the Third CGTP-Intersindical [General Federation of Portuguese Workers/National Intersindical] Congress; he emphasized the solidarity and friendship existing between the peoples of Angola and Portugal and the achievements made by the Portuguese workers, particularly in the field of agrarian reform. Referring to the problems that the working class is currently facing, the UNTA secretary general stressed that the strikes which were organized aimed to defend the conquests of 25 April 1974. Speaking of his visit to France at the invitation of the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Trade Union headquarters-France, Luvualu praised that country's technical advance, as well as the importance the French people bestow on the problems of the Angolan people, especially the tasks of national reconstruction and organization of the Angolan working class. He stated he was hopeful that the relations between the Angolan and French peoples would develop and expand. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Mar 80 p 4] 9479

CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH GDR--Economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Republic of Cape Verde and the German Democratic Republic was the subject of a meeting, in Praia, of the joint committee set up between both countries, it was learned in the Cape Verde city. During the meeting, which will continue until next Monday, the Cape Verde and the GDR delegations will make a report on this mutual cooperation and will establish the program for 1980. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Mar 80 p 3] 10042

CSO: 4401

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

EEC DEVELOPMENT AID--Ethiopia and the EEC today signed an agreement under which the EEC will grant Ethiopia 366-424 million birr for development projects over the next 5 years. The accord was signed in Addis Ababa by Lt Col Hadis Tedle, the deputy chairman of the national revolutionary economic development campaign and Central Planning Council, and the visiting deputy director of the European Development Fund, (Nigel Houseworth). The breakdown of the grant is as follows: 50 percent will be used for agricultural development, especially livestock and cash crops, 31 percent will be used for social and economic development projects such as energy, mineral prospecting and water supply schemes, and about 17 percent as a reserve fund for various other development projects. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Apr 80]

CSO: 4407

DETRIMENTAL FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS REFUTED

Libreville L'UNION in French 2 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial by Albert Yangari: "Our Side of the Truth"]

[Excerpts] The right to information is a civil right and a foundation of democracy. Democratic countries, and more specifically Western countries, are so conscious of it that freedom of the press has been elevated to the rank of a veritable dogma. Thus, Gabon has tried, ever since independence and until 1980, to acquire the means to make its voice heard abroad as well as within the country. The L'UNION newspaper is one of the few, if not the only, francophone African newspaper which has the courage to criticize the activities of government officials when these do not coincide with national interests. The kudos regularly addressed to MAKAYA by both Gabonese and foreign readers are the best proof of this.

This tolerance shown by the government vis-a-vis the press is not the rule, but the exception in Africa. Our president likes to say that the press and its representatives are truly a fourth estate, and that Gabon is a glass house where everyone is free to acquire or verify information. Numerous foreign newsmen who visited Gabon in recent years can testify to that. We can state, without fear of being rebuffed, that they have been able to perform their duties unobstructedly and without any kind of pressure. They have been able to acquire first-hand evidence of the Gabonese reality. In return for this, our country has the right to expect from them strict objectivity, and generally speaking, this has been the case. Most of our colleagues have acknowledged that the Gabonese people enjoy a higher standard of living than other Africans, that our hospital facilities are especially developed, that social security helps the neediest among us, that political stability is remarkable, etc.

We recognize, of course, that paradise on earth does not exist in this troubled world, and we do not claim that Gabon is the perfect country. We admit that much remains to be done, and this is precisely why we accept criticism when it happens to be justified.

On the other hand, tolerance should not be mistaken for weakness, and even if we are willing to accept controversy, we cannot continue to tolerate calumny and those personal attacks of a private nature indulged in by some of our "colleagues" in foreign newspapers in search of sensationalism or in the pay of those who are envious of Gabon.

Therefore, one can legitimately inquire about the reasons behind this peevishness in systematically denigrating our country as well as those who bear the heavy responsibility of governing it.

In fact, their goals differ, according to their own concerns, be they local politics, private interests or foreign policy.

Others love to create the impression that Gabon is having great difficulty in settling its debts, that it is financially dependent on foreign countries, and that its mineral resources are being exhausted, in order to downgrade the extent of our financial recovery and to delay the assumption of the command levers of the economy by our nationals. The last of those jealous and envious of Gabon, blinded by pernicious ideologies, are denigrating this country in hopes of thus covering up the failure of those regimes of which they are the extollers and whose common characteristics are the establishment of authoritarian police states and staggering economies, with the added advantage of destabilizing a regime which has given manifold proof of its stability.

Let no one be duped: No matter what rumors are circulated, Gabon has taken off, and the malevolent elucubrations published by a certain foreign press will certainly not cast doubt on its future.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MILITARY MATERIEL--Brazil has just opened a line of credit to Gabon aimed at the purchase of Brazilian materiel: three Embraer EMB 110P1 airplanes, one of which will go to the presidential guard while the other two will be taken over by the air force; one Embraer EMB 111 airplane for maritime patrolling for the air force and about 10 Engesa armored vehicles for the guard. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Apr 80 p 16]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--The first Council of Ministers of the Renaissance Government met yesterday under the chairmanship of the chief of state, El Hadj Omar Bongo. Among the most important appointments made by the members of the government were that of Brig Gen Jean Fernand Roux as secretary general of the Ministry of Defense. His deputy will be Lt Col Andre Mateya. Col Benjamin Reonigneaud was promoted to chief of the general staff of ground and naval forces. [Excerpt] [Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Apr 80 p 1]

GOLD, OIL DISCOVERY--An important gold lode has been discovered in the Mont-Bouet district at the spot where work had been initiated for the remodeling and extension of the Mont-Bouet market. After extensive laboratory analyses, it has been officially confirmed that the location is the site of a huge gold mine, the exploitation of which could extend over a period of about 50 years. According to several engineers, it may well be that this gold vein is included in a much wider area. Work on the Mont-Bouet market was immediately stopped. This information follows that published in the international press regarding the discovery of an oil field in the Nombakela district. [Excerpts] [Libreville L'UNION in French 1 Apr 80 p 4]

CSO: 4400

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN COOPERATION--Comrade Manuel Santos (Manecas), member of the CSL (Supreme Struggle Committee) of the party and state commissioner of transport and tourism, has been in Brazil since last Monday, on an official visit at the invitation of Brazilian officials. Santos has met with Ramiro Guerreiro, Brazil's foreign affairs minister. The purpose of the commissioner's visit is to contact Brazilian firms specializing in dredging operations to extend the pier at Bissau. Some firms from that friendly country have sent technicians to Bissau to study the project, which is financed by the Kuwaiti Fund and the World Bank. Comrade Manecas will also visit aircraft plants, since our government is considering the possibility of acquiring some light planes from Brazil to upgrade our national airline, LIA. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Mar 80 p 2] 6362

PORtUGUESE CUSTOMS COOPERATION--Portuguese specialists will arrive in our country shortly, to administer a course for customs officers and to conduct a seminar covering technical questions pertaining to customs. Adelino Mano Queta, director general of customs, is now in Portugal to consult with his Portuguese counterpart and make arrangements to contract these specialists. The official working visit will last for 1 week. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Mar 80 p 8] 6362

YUGOSLAV FOOD DONATION--Within the framework of aid from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, our country has received 5,000 tons of wheat and 300 tons of sugar. The wheat, which was unloaded at the port of Sao Vicente, was sent to the Moave mills to be ground into flour. The sugar was transferred to the ship "Ilha do Como," which is already in Bissau. This Yugoslav assistance is in response to the appeal made by the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the international community following last year's drought in our country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Mar 80 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN STUDIED--A Guinea-Bissau delegation, headed by Comrade Filinto Vaz Martina, state commissioner of National Education and president of the National Energy Institute, has been in Japan since last weekend. During its stay in that country, our delegation will initiate talks with Japanese groups on matters pertaining to the development of relations between both countries. According to sources connected with the General Directorate of International Cooperation, the talks will deal particularly with matters of cooperation in the fields of port transportation and telecommunications. Comrade Filinto Vaz Martins is accompanied by Comrade Helder Regala, director general of the State Posts and Telecommunications Commission, and Mario Ribeiro, director of the services of the State Commission of Transportation and Tourism. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Mar 80 p 3] 10042

CBO: 4401

FINANCIAL STATE OF NATION REPORTED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 27 Mar 80 pp 1, 4

Text During the first 6 months of the 1979-1980 financial period, the current state budget showed a deficit of 104.7 million rupees compared with a deficit of 142.1 million rupees during the same period of the previous year.

This is explained by the fact that income for the first 6 months of the current fiscal period increased 20.4 percent over that of the same period of the previous year, whereas expenditures increased 11.3 percent during the first 6 months of 1979-1980 over those of the same period for 1978-1979.

The comparison between the first 6-month periods of the two financial years shows that income increased from 699.2 million rupees to 832 million rupees. According to estimates, at the current budget the state's income will total 1.639 billion rupees at the end of the present financial year.

With regard to expenditures and again comparing the 6-month periods in question, the total increased from 841.3 million rupees to 936.7 million rupees. The total expenditures forecast for the current financial year come to 1.811 billion rupees.

The substantial increase in income was brought about mainly by indirect taxes. In fact, income from this source increased 31.6 percent for the current 6-month period over that of the previous financial year. This amply compensates the drop in income (-6.6 percent) from direct taxes.

A comparison between the two 6-month periods in question shows that income from indirect taxes increased from 375.7 million rupees to 494.6 million, an increase of 118.9 million rupees, whereas income from direct taxes dropped from 220.9 million to 206.4 million rupees.

Other increases in income occurred in the following areas: income from public utilities went from 28 million to 34.6 million rupees; in public services it increased from 13.3 million to 23.3 million rupees; under the heading, interest and royalties, it went from 48.9 million to 53.8 million

rupees; under "reimbursements" it increased from 8.7 million to 13.6 million rupees; and under the heading, loan repayment, it went from 1 million to 2.5 million rupees.

With regard to expenditures, still comparing the two 6-month periods, the principal reductions show up in the Ministry of Agriculture where the total dropped from 25.5 million to 20.7 million rupees; the Ministry of Education where expenditures decreased from 153.1 million to 151.7 million; the Ministry of Price, a decrease from 827,050.88 rupees to 693,153.84 rupees; the Ministry of Housing, a drop from 4.6 million to 3.6 million rupees; the Ministry of Health where the figure dropped from 90.9 million to 82.2 million rupees; the Ministry of Energy where expenditures decreased from 26.5 million rupees to only .25 million; and the Ministry of Rodriguez Island Affairs where there was a drop from 24.1 million to 12.2 million rupees, excluding expenditures made from October through December 1979.

Moreover, we should consider the effect devaluation had on the increase in income, since income received by the government increased with the rise in the value of the rupee with respect to money received from sugar sales. The substantial reduction in expenditures made by the Ministry of Energy is a result of the annulment of the policy of subsidies to the CWA [expansion unknown] in accordance with IMF requirements.

In the development budget a deficit of 210.5 million rupees is recorded for the first 6-month period of the 1979-1980 financial year. During the same period of the previous year, the deficit was 227.2 million rupees.

We may recall that the deficit for the entire current financial year is estimated to be 172 million rupees for the general budget and 227 million for the development budget.

8568
CSO: 4400

SHELL ADVISES NATION TO DIVERSIFY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Mar 80 pp 1, 5

Excerpt Two company experts stir up tense questionings during a conference yesterday at the university.

"What would happen if Saudi Arabia 'toppled' in the revolution?"

This was one of the questions evoked yesterday by two Shell experts from London, Ted Newland and Keith Williams, from those who listened to them discuss the serious energy problems currently facing the world.

Moreover, opening the conference in one of the library rooms of the University of Mauritius, Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Rangoolam criticised the OPEC nations which he accused of completely disregarding the difficulties of developing countries.

Speaking of alcohol as a substitute for imported gasoline, the prime minister strays somewhat from the local situation in bringing up the problem (moreover, real) incurred in transferring agricultural products, intended for consumption and combating hunger, toward energy production. It so happens that this problem is not being felt in Mauritius, a point, moreover, which Rene Noel insisted on emphasizing during a discussion after the conference and which Dr Swaley Kasenally, pro-vice chancellor of the university, also stressed in a statement made to LE MAURICIEN afterwards. For in Mauritius, alcohol is extracted from molasses which is not used for human consumption.

The prime minister also brought up the Bott project aimed at recovering the energy of waves in the south of the island for the production of electricity. Moreover, he recalled that Mauritius already used alcohol as a fuel for cars during the war.

However, the speech given by the government head was not, as we might have hoped, the disclosure of a specific strategy in view of the energy crisis which is threatening to make itself increasingly felt in Mauritius in the years to come.

The situation is unstable in Saudi Arabia which, according to Shell's own admission, is one of those oil-producing countries which have not yet solved their social problems, certain fundamental aspirations of the people not having been satisfied. Hence, the danger that noncommunist countries might overnight see themselves faced with a shortage of oil, if Saudi Arabia should "topple."

8568
CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

ETHANOL PROJECT BEING STUDIED--The government has decided to opt for the use of ethanol as a substitute fuel. In this context, a feasibility study will soon be undertaken by a group of consultants. At present, it is not known if the consultants engaged to make this study will work in collaboration with Mauritian researchers who, for some time, have been keenly interested in certain projects aimed at using the by-products of sugar cane as the basic elements for producing ethanol. Yesterday, the government decided to engage the services of the consultants in light of the growing problems of the energy crisis throughout the world, particularly those which will arise in the next few years. [Text] [Fort Louis THE NATION in French 29 Mar 80 p 17 8568]

CSO: 4400

MACHEL SPEECH AT INSTALLATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT FIGURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Apr 80 p 3

[Speech by President Samora Moises Machel, given on 8 April 1980 in Maputo]

[Text] During the ceremony at which heads of central and provincial entities of the state apparatus took office, and which was held yesterday afternoon in the nation's capital, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, delivered an address the entire text of which we are reprinting:

"Comrade members of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee;

"Honorable members of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly;

"Honorable members of the Council of Ministers;

"Ladies and gentlemen:

"We have just undertaken the most important overhauling of the government since the proclamation of independence. Ten ministers, three vice-ministers, four provincial governors and one state secretary have taken office.

"The government overhaulings in our socialist fatherland always have precise goals; they fulfill the objective needs for consolidation and progress in the revolutionary process.

"We have always claimed that victory is organized. One of the requisites for the organization of victory is having appropriate commanders for the battles to be waged.

"Our party's Central Committee and the People's Assembly established this decade as one of decisive growth in our agriculture, and its mechanization; a decade in which the foundations of our advanced industry would be built. This is the decade of socialism, of victory over underdevelopment, and of a fitting response to the people's fundamental needs.

"In the first place, it was essential that members of the Political Standing Committee provide for the leadership of the party's apparatus, so that the party might become increasingly the force guiding and giving an impetus to the state and the society. We should point out that the goal to be attained progressively is to guarantee that the tasks of Central Committee secretaries and of department heads are performed in good time.

"The state apparatus of the working class, and its essential ally, the peasantry, is the fundamental tool for our people's exercise of power and for the social transformation in our country. The Council of Ministers and the local organs of state power are the force for leadership in the implementation of the party's policy.

"The government overhauling is aimed at assigning the best equipped militants to the command posts for the various sectors, so as to insure their efficient administration.

"It is also intended to better organize the distribution of tasks within the Council of Ministers. In this respect, the Ministry of Transport and Communications gave rise to two new ministries, and the Ministry of Security was created. We revamped the statute of the national political commissioner of the defense and security forces, and of the governor and vice-governor of the Bank of Mozambique; and we decided that the National Commission of Communal Villages was to be headed by a state secretary.

"The second-ranking industrial and urban zone of our country is located in Sofala Province. Sofala Province and, specifically, the port of Beira, constitute one of the main focal points for communications between Southern Africa and the world. Within the context of the enemy's strategy to divide our fatherland and to curtail the victory of socialism in Southern Africa, both during the colonial war and the war of the Rhodesian racists, Sofala Province has been a preferred area for aggression and subversion.

"Therefore, we decided to appoint a member of the party's Political Standing Committee to the new post of resident minister in Sofala Province.

"These measures lie within the framework of the offensive; they are in preparation for the victory of this decade.

"We have appointed leaders, leaders who will head the struggle against negligence, incompetence, infiltration and sabotage; leaders who will undertake the difficult battle against waste and bureaucratism, and who will make the state apparatus the flexible, operational organ of the dictatorship of our class.

"In order to be a leader, one cannot be ignorant of what is being led. One can only lead what he is acquainted with. The leader knows the facts, he

learns the origins and consequences of phenomena; he plans changes; and he organizes development, and puts it in perspective.

"The leader is one who has a flexible, and not stiff backbone.

"The leader is one who observes, both horizontally and vertically.

"He is one who does not overlook any detail of a problem; one who knows how to observe and sees every corner of his house.

"It is this knowledge which lends him political authority, which enables him to lead people effectively and which instills respect and trust in his subordinates.

"The leader selects the individuals; he knows how to observe their potential; and he supports and encourages their growth. He forms cadres. This is the kind of leader we want.

"The bad leader is one who confines himself to sectorial views, and who does not look at the society and the economy as a whole. The bad leader is one who systematically improvises; one who is incapable of distributing tasks and entrusting his subordinates with responsibilities. The bad leader is one who surrounds himself with incompetent people and flatterers. The bad leader is one who fosters division among his subordinates, creating among them the group of favorites and the group of suspected and disliked people. The bad leader is one who feels inhibited in the presence of a subordinate with greater experience and technical ability. The bad leader is one who refuses to learn, and who persists in his ignorance of the objective laws of economic and social development; and who takes refuge in empty slogans when faced with failure. The bad leader is one who does not know how to elicit the proper output from people, and who does not know how to work with them as a team. The bad leader is one who improvises decisions, and who avoids making decisions at the proper time.

"The leader guarantees the purity of the ranks in our nation of workers and peasants and the fulfillment of the people's interests. He is responsible in the complete sense of the word, at all times and in all places. He is responsible 24 hours of the day, and each day of the year.

"We entrust to the leader the hammer of power. It is up to him to make correct use of the force that is concentrated in the hammerhead. It is up to him to organize the length of the handle which makes the head forceful and capable of driving the largest nail into the hardest wood.

"Organizing the handle means working in an organized manner; it means working collectively; it means making subordinates comprehend the political nature and the dimensions of the task. In this way, the subordinate is made personally responsible; he knows what his tasks and deadlines are, and the accounting that he must make.

"We are turning over the hammer. The ministers, vice-ministers, governors and state secretaries are receiving this hammer from our people. They will have to assume their responsibilities to the party leadership, to the People's Assembly, to the president of the republic and to the Council of Ministers; and they must answer to us on how they are using the hammer which we entrust to them.

"Power does not exist only among the central organs. Accounts are not rendered only on the level of the central organs. Power must be organized, and exercised in the cooperative, the factory, the communal village, the district and the province. It must be exercised by the minister, the governor, the state secretary, the national director, the chairman of the Executive Council, the head of the enterprise and the head of the cooperative.

"Our power is not divided; it is not diluted. Our power is exercised on various levels in a unified fashion.

"Because our power is a result of the people's unity it is not divided.

"What has been gained by the people is not divided.

"The will, the desire and the force of the people is not divided.

"On every echelon, power is exercised in close relationship with the lower and higher echelons.

"Our power is a single one, because the force which inspires it has just one origin: the force of the people, the power of the working class and its ally, the peasantry.

"Our power is a single one because the goals that it seeks on all echelons on which it is exercised are the same: to conquer underdevelopment; to conquer hunger, nakedness, ignorance, unemployment and poverty; and to build socialism.

"This goal that we seek, and this force invested in us, are the bases for our action on all levels.

"The Council of Ministers, the provincial governments and the Executive Councils exist to lead, making the force of our class and the goals of our country's development a reality at all times.

"On every echelon, the leadership organs of our state act with initiative to implement the party's guidance in a creative manner; they act to create prosperity, to eliminate hunger, nakedness and ignorance; they act to make us attain increasingly higher levels of organization, discipline and revolutionary involvement in the fulfillment of the goals in the plan.

"At the sessions of the Political Standing Committee, in the Council of Ministers and at the people's meeting of 18 March, we drew conclusions regarding the first phase of this offensive of ours.

"During the offensive, we discovered inadequate structures and inadequate people. We also discovered criminal actions resulting from infiltration and sabotage.

"We have had occasion to analyze the causes and consequences of these situations. Now it is time to act.

"The people, the workers and the cadres will support their leaders in organizing an ironclad discipline. The people, the workers and the cadres will support their leaders in the necessary purging that must be made constantly in all the structures of the state apparatus.

"It is up to the leaders to direct and dynamize this process, so as to insure an increase in production and productivity, which is an essential requisite for guaranteeing an improvement in our people's standard of living.

"We have reinforced our state apparatus.

"We have expanded the Council of Ministers, reinforcing its capacity for direct action on economic and social life.

"We have established specific new areas of leadership within the government, thus making the administrative function of the Council of Ministers more operational.

"We have brought new cadres for the state leadership, cadres who have been forged and tempered in the great class battles which we waged during the past 5 years.

"They represent the conquests made by the Mozambican proletariat, the progress of the socialist revolution in our fatherland, and the ability that the FRELIMO Party has to constantly create new forces that will insure the growth of the revolution.

"We are not expressing congratulations. It is not our custom to do so, because we are well aware of how difficult the task that has been assigned is.

"We realize that, in the performance of your duties and for the accomplishment of your mission, we shall increase the demands made on each one. We realize that assuming your responsibilities will often mean a sacrifice of health, and a sacrifice of family life.

"We wish you only good work, and good health.

"The struggle continues! Socialism will triumph!

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO OMM MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Mar 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The task of the OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] in this decade is to engage women in the current battle against underdevelopment. This was the theme of the speeches delivered during the opening session of the Third OMM Conference, which took place yesterday in our nation's capital.

Delegates from all over the country, representing women from several social strata, are attending the conference. Also noteworthy is the participation of delegations from women's organizations of several continents, such as the Women's Section of SWAPO, the Federation of Cuban Women, the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], women's organizations of Norway, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, FRETILIN, Lesotho, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Tanzania, the Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Portugal, the Chilean Communist Party, Brazil and Zambia, and the Federation of Social Democratic Women of Sweden. There are also several guests present, including representatives of the mass democratic organizations.

Opening themorning session, Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM, noted that the convening of the conference is cause for joy, especially for the women. In fact, the enthusiasm, liveliness and warmth that has marked the sessions demonstrates the degree of combativeness of women in winning the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], in the struggle for their emancipation.

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CSO: 4401

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES REPORTED DERELICT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 2

[Excerpts] District Assembly deputies, district officials of the FRELIMO Party, representatives of government agencies at the district level and mass democratic organizations met recently in Matola for the presentation of evaluation reports by the assembly deputies and government officials in that region.

In that session, the deputies appointed to the four working committees, created in previous sessions of that district government body, were called on to give an accounting of their activities. The committees included a Schools Committee, a Committee on Production Cooperatives, a Housing Construction and Maintenance Committee and a Committee on Communal Villages.

The Committee on Schools reported that, despite some problems in performing the assigned tasks, it had been able to carry out some of them.

In its report, the Committee on Housing Construction and Maintenance noted that although its members had not executed the work program as established, it had been able, with the aid of the National Directorate of Roads, to improve conditions on the Matola-Gare and Matlemele roads.

The Committee on Communal Villages was unable to report any specific project completed from the time of its creation to this accounting session. In justification, the report presented to the District Assembly noted that this situation was the result of absenteeism on the part of committee members. Although 12 members were appointed to the committee on its creation, it has been working up to now with only 2 members.

In its report to the District Assembly, the Committee on Production Cooperatives blamed its failure to carry out its assigned program on the lack of transportation and the heavy work load of some of its members.

In the process of evaluating individual performance, it was established that very few deputies had fully executed their tasks. In this respect, seven deputies were charged with failure to perform any of the duties named in the Law of the Seven Principles and Nine Tasks during their tenure. These deputies did not attend the evaluation session itself.

It is noted that, of the 35 deputies constituting the District Assembly, only 19 were present at this session.

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CBO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

ANTONIO MACUEDE APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF SOCOCO

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 2 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Decree of the minister of industry and energy, issued 23 November 1979]

[Text] 1. An administrative commission for the SOCOCO factory was appointed by an order dated 31 December 1976 taht was published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, first series, issue 15 dated 8 February 1977.

2. Because the administrative commission is obviously unable to provide the firm with effective management, the firm must have structures which will guarantee its continued efforts to serve the country's economic interests.

3. Therefore, the Government of Zambezia Province has decided that:

3.1 Antonio Macuede is appointed director of SOCOCO with the duties listed in number 5 of article 7 of the decree-law number 17/77, dated 28 April, on the management of state firms.

3.2 The administrative commission of the above-mentioned firm is dismissed. Ministry of Industry and Energy, in Maputo, 23 November 1979--The minister of industry and energy, Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION DISMISSED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 23 Jan 80 p 1

[Decree of the minister of industry and energy, issued 7 December 1979]

[Excerpts] 1. In the order dated 3 April 1978, published in BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, first series, issues 43, 11 April, an administrative commission was appointed for the FAMOL Company.

2. During its incumbency, the administrative commission did not fulfill its obligations, was a poor manager, applied erroneous work methods and seriously strayed from the guidelines it was given. For this reason, the present administrative commission is dismissed.

3. Because of the need to dynamize the development of this important vehicle assembly sector so that productivity will be raised and the existing technical and material resources will be correctly used, the following individuals are named as replacements on the administrative commission: Jose Paulo da Fronseca Pinto Lobo—director general, Mamudu Nomad—administrative director.

Ministry of Industry and Energy, in Maputo, 7 December 1979—The minister of industry and energy, Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho.

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MOZAMBIQUE

COMMUNAL VILLAGES' ROLE, PERFORMANCE ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Mar 80 pp 3, 6

[Text] Communal villages that have sprung up in our country—which we referred to in previous issues—have had two kinds of beginnings: villages which grew up as the result of extended mobilization of the people by the party and government, and others which sprang up because an emergency forced the evacuation of people from one place to another. Nevertheless, when these do not have the minimal technical support required and have not had substantial political work, the task begun does not achieve the desired success. Indeed, in order that these bring together the desired political organizational factors, the form is as fundamental as the power exercised in the village and a solid economic base founded on socialist principles.

Everyone knows that the communal village cannot achieve the goal which was defined for it in our country if the power is weakened there or if there are no strong management structures able to assure its proper functioning.

If power is weakened, socialist property will be ignored or simply relegated to the background. The scientific principles which regulate the building of society will not be correctly applied.

For a communal village to carry out effectively the task defined for it by FRELIMO party to organize and train the people in the field, production must be developed collectively.

Defined as a socio-economic unit where citizens are politically organized, and live in a geographically limited and physically structured space, the communal village is, in fact, our option for socialist development in the field.

In 1978, when the idea was given up that collectivization should be carried out gradually by dividing the land and distributing it to a given number of families for family farming, experience showed immediately that the peasants had decided to move toward collective forms of production.

Another erroneous way of looking at things is that some communal villages are only concerned with solving secondary problems on a priority basis, to the detriment of other, no less important questions.

For example, what good is a consumer cooperative building, when there is no collective unit of production which regularly supplies the communal village with the necessary food supplies? How will a village benefit if its inhabitants first spend thousands of escudos in wasteful improvements for their houses when such important questions such as irrigation of the cultivated fields, which feed them, remain to be solved?

Likewise, there will be no fruitful results if, of the thousands of inhabitants living in a communal village, only some of them work collectively and the rest continue to work the family farms.

Moreover, it will be difficult for a communal village to have an economic base founded on scientific principles if the existing collective units of production do not have a single command.

It is precisely these political, organizational factors which differentiate our communal villages so that some villages are more advanced than others, even though they were established at the same time.

For example, a clear difference can be observed between the communal villages of "3 February" in Gaza and in Manhica. While the first has made significant advances and has received from the party and government leadership the second socialist emulation award for support in holding elections for the people's assemblies, the second displays a great fragility in its organizational methods.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CAHORA BASSA ELECTRICITY OUTPUT TO SAVE FUEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Zacarias Tonela]

[Excerpts] Xinaúane and Palmeira, two important agroindustrial regions in Manica District, will soon benefit from the electric power produced in the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant, through the station mounted in the capital of the country. This electrification project, for which Mozambique Electric Co is solely responsible, also includes the city of Tete and the coal region of Moatize. Starting this month, they will be supplied with power from that hydroelectric plant, thought to be the world's fourth highest in installed power. Part of a vast program to shut down the country's small diesel-powered plants as quickly as possible, the construction of the [Manical] electric power line will result in annual savings estimated at about 700,000 liters of gasoline used by the Incomati Agricultural Association, the Xinaúane Ceramic Co. and the Chibanza Agricultural Unit, to light the town of Xinaúane, and also in the citrus production unit in Palmeira.

The officials responsible for these Mozambique Electric Co projects explained to us that one of the objectives in improving the power system in that region is the electrification of the irrigation pumps in the sugarcane fields, which are now being irrigated by diesel-powered pumps.

Construction of the power network to achieve the intended goals is planned for next year, however, since the sugarcane sector has yet to exert efforts to acquire the electric motors to replace the diesel motors.

On the other hand, the present hydroelectric power line between Palmeira and Xinaúane was designed as temporary, since the transformer station can only provide 800 kilowatts for the Incomati sugar plant, although the latter requires as much as 2 megawatts.

Still, 800 kilowatts will be enough to supply the entire plan in the inter-harvest period since most of its equipment will be shut down for overhaul.

MOZAMBIQUE

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES SECTOR NATIONALIZED

Maputo BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA in Portuguese 2 Jan 80 p 1

[Decree of the ministers of industry and energy, and of domestic trade, issued 31 May 1979]

[Excerpt] The ministers of industry and energy, and of domestic trade have decided:

1. The retail sector of stores and repair shops for electrical fittings and household appliances currently managed by the general administrative commission is transferred to the Ministry of Domestic Trade; the commission will no longer have responsibility for the transferred sector upon publication of this notice.
2. The transferred sector will become the Division of Electrical Fittings and Household Appliances of the state firm, the People's Stores.
3. This transfer includes, without prejudice to the total assets for liquidation, material and financial resources which are normally affected and are needed for the sector's work; this transfer will be done by means of an inventory and agreement between the state firm, the People's Stores, and the general administrative commission.
4. The personnel currently working for this retail and repair sector will transfer to the Division of Electrical Fittings and Household Appliances, without losing any rights acquired.

Maputo, 31 May 1979--The minister of industry and energy, Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho. The minister of domestic trade, Manuel dos Santos.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

PEOPLE'S STORES: DOOMED TO EXTINCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] The People's Store Enterprise was created by decree-law in 17 June 1976 to replace the marketing network that was destroyed by the exodus of colonists following our national independence. Today, there are 1,000 People's Stores throughout the country, employing about 7,000 workers. The stores are unprofitable and the service they offer is poor. Deviating from the goals that were originally outlined, the enterprise has gone into every branch of retail trade, absorbing boutiques, barbershops, bakeries and so on. How did this situation arise?

Created at a particular stage in the revolutionary process in Mozambique, the stores were initially seen as a way to fill in for the almost total lack of small shops after the events of 7 September and 21 October in Maputo.

The People's Store Enterprise was created to promote the sale of essential consumer items, to help control speculation and hoarding and, in general, to reduce and stabilize prices. It was headquartered in Maputo and was to conduct its activity throughout the national territory through provincial delegations.

The decree-law creating the enterprise also stipulated that it would provide support to the production cooperatives and individual producers in placing their surpluses, as well as contribute to raising the political and cultural level of the population, specifically, with the creation of social centers annexed to the stores. None of this was carried out in practice.

Unbridled Opening of People's Stores

In 1976 and 1977, a great many People's Stores were opened. It is particularly significant that they were opened mainly in the urban centers, and not in the interior of the country, where the exodus of the colonists was felt most strongly.

In that phase, it was characteristic of the company to take over establishments indiscriminately and affix the People's Store sign in the window or over the door, even if the stores had little or no inventory. Certain merchants even left because of reactionary actions by employees who wanted to take over the store and replace the owner, although they did not have the necessary skills.

It should also be noted here that because of various actions to arrest or deport some foreign merchants, certain establishments were left without an owner. The People's Store Enterprise took over these establishments without evaluating their importance, their location, their conditions, needs and so on.

In view of the unbridled opening of People's Stores in the cities, particularly in Maputo, the National Directorate of Domestic Trade took steps in late 1976 to cool off the situation, steps that were not entirely successful. Meanwhile, the situation had spread to all the provincial capitals.

Creation of Provincial Enterprises

The enterprise was not adequately organized to manage this complex system at the national level and became a den of thievery and corruption. In April 1978, it was directed to cease activity, and its headquarters in the capital were liquidated. Thereafter, 10 enterprises were created, which were to be directly under the respective provincial governments, through the Provincial Domestic Trade Commissions.

Although they were created in the expectation that the supply system could be more effectively supervised at the provincial level, the new enterprises soon proved to be equally incapable of performing the task assigned to them.

The People's Stores are still characterized by poor service, untidiness, carelessness and disregard for the public.

Their employees became accustomed to receiving their wages at the end of the month, regardless of how much work they did or how well they served their customers. They were characterized by an utter lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the customers, and were unfamiliar with marketing channels. They were not interested in knowing where the merchandise came from or where to get it if they needed it. When their stocks ran out, they felt they had "accomplished their mission," as President Samora Machel put it in his speech.

When the National People's Store Enterprise was liquidated, there were countless establishments within the organization: barbershops, carpenter shops, butcher shops, a little of everything. Through the People's Stores, the state had assumed management of an infinite number of small businesses.

In his historic speech of 18 March, President Machel announced the directive, determined by the party leadership, to turn the commercial establishments managed by the People's Stores over to consumer cooperatives or to private merchants. Those whose existence could not be justified were to be closed. How will this directive be implemented? On the other hand, how did this situation come about? How was it born, and how did it grow, this tentacled monster that the People's Store Enterprise became?

These are the topics of a series of articles, the first of which appears in today's edition. In this first article, we report the general history of the People's Stores.

It is the task of our government to direct and control the economy. It should devote itself directly only to large economic programs and to social programs, such as education, health and justice. It cannot expand its efforts, its cadres, on the management of small businesses.

The guidelines drawn by President Machel, the highest leader of our revolution, at the huge rally on 18 March are aimed at correcting the distortion of the state's function in directing the economy. As a result of these guidelines, measures are being carried out to eliminate this great monster which the People's Stores have come to represent.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CHAOTIC SITUATION IN BAKERY SECTOR ANALYZED

Root Causes of Difficulties

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] The bakery sector, a highly critical branch of industry because of the role that it plays in supplies as a whole, is one of the areas of activity currently beset with the most problems of all types. Starting with its coordination by the state apparatus (it is difficult to ascertain where the industry's jurisdiction itself ends and the control of the strictly commercial activity begins), including the almost undetermined statute of the workers themselves, and up to the organizational level, the bakeries are like something dissociated from the country's production units in general. Some have been turned over to the Bakery Division of the People's Stores, and others are private, or merely in a state of abandonment (without a definite statute); but little is being done in them other than supplying flour and yeast (when they are available). Hence the disorganization, the acts of corruption, the widespread lack of discipline, the liberalism carried to extremes and the deterioration of equipment which typify the everyday status of this sector.

Before our country's independence, the bakery sector was a kind of "bone" tossed to the lowest stratum of the colonial-capitalist middle bourgeoisie, as a contemptible activity without any social significance. Since they represented both the treatment and position accorded them in the socioeconomic hierarchy of the time, the bakers joined together and created the Union of Bakery Industrialists.

The main function of this institution, a kind of capitalist cooperative of bosses, was to insure the protection of its members' businesses (all of them were bakery owners), and to preserve and protect the areas of activity and expansion (markets) of each baker against the competition that existed in the sector. This is how every baker had complete freedom (that is, impunity) to beat his workers so that they would increase production constantly, thus enabling him to gain the largest possible number of markets, by opening sales locations without having the colonial state apparatus interfere, whatever was done.

Thus, the Union of Bakery Industrialists came to be a tool for socioeconomic affirmation of the most inconsiderate sector of the exploiting bourgeoisie holding the means of production, and a retort to the other more powerful capitalist organizations, and also those of the managers in the various branches of industry, such as the Agricultural and Industrial Promotion Association of Mozambique, the Industrial Association, the Hemp Producers Association of Mozambique, the Union of Vegetable Oil Industrialists and others.

The Destruction of the Sand Giant

With the independence of Mozambique and the routing of the colonists, not even the attempt contrived to "Mozambicanize" the leadership of the Bakery Union succeeded in preventing the collapse of the dream of one of the most aggressive classes of the exploiting bourgeoisie. The flight of the bakery owners removed the heads of the union and, without those "brains," the sector began to decline.

The bakery workers began to approach the Ministry of Labor, in order to request guidance, owing to the abandonment of various bakery units. But there was not yet any concrete guidance, not even on the part of the state, regarding the best course of action to take; and, furthermore, in view of the presence of rather more serious and urgent situations, the bakery sector was not yet the one commanding the most attention. So, workers committees were formed in some instances, whereas, in others, it was the Dynamizing Groups themselves which provided for the management of the bakeries.

This period of uncertainty was to create situations which would contribute greatly to the chaotic state in which the overwhelming majority of bakeries in our country, particularly, the abandoned ones, find themselves at present. In view of the lack of any kind of control, there was an unbridled admission of workers to the sector. It was the cousins, uncles, brothers, brothers-in-law and nephews who joined the bakeries, while at the same time there was an indiscriminate rise in wages, out of proportion to the production achieved. The level of sanitation dropped drastically, the equipment deteriorated because of the lack of any kind of care, negligence was almost universal, and disorganization, widespread lack of discipline, liberalism and anarchy became entrenched.

Worsening of the Situation Forces State Intervention

When the situation ceased to be a problem of half a dozen abandoned bakeries and became an almost universal crisis in the entire sector, the state apparatus had to intervene, in order to put an end to the escalation of disorganization.

So, in January 1979, the Ministry of Domestic Trade created the Bakery Division of the People's Stores which, in the process of its activity, has been integrating the abandoned bakeries, establishing structures and starting an entire reorganizational effort.

But There Has Been No Improvement From an Organizational Angle

However, despite the creation of the Bakery Division of the People's Stores, there have been virtually no changes in either the integrated or the private bakeries, and the status of those which have remained abandoned is ever worse. From an organizational standpoint, the situation is still defective.

Being a worker in the bakeries nowadays means having the "facility" to obtain all the provisions and articles that one needs. It means having the ability to "win over" women. Everyone goes there and, since "one never gets anything for nothing in the world," a contract for regular bread supplies can be established, so long as there is a benefit accruing to the supplier from it.

Exceptions to the Rule

Nevertheless, since there is no rule without an exception, "not every fish is rotten" in this sector either. Though few in number, there are some instances wherein, in the midst of so much disorder, models of organization, effort and perseverance in work exist, despite the difficulties that are present.

At the present time, the examples which are the exception to an entire wave of disorganization and lack of discipline in Maputo are those of the private bakeries of Machava (whose owner had abandoned them, returning after being guaranteed backing from the DLJP [People's Stores Division]), the Celeste and Imperio bakeries in Matola, the Europeia, and a few others.

Bakers' Origins

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] In order to understand the situation that prevails in the bakery sector, one must analyze the origin and the historical background of its workers. Already deeply marked by the oppressive and racist brutality of the former colonialist bakers (the theory that "the only language that the black understands is the whip"), the vast majority of workers in this sector still think that baking is a branch of industry dissociated from productive activity as a whole, and that they themselves are not included among the workers in general.

The vast majority of workers in the bakery industry come from the poorest and most illiterate strata of our people, who arrived from what was then Lourenco Marques under contract to work in the "villas" (as domestic employees), after having been recruited through the colonial administrations in the provinces of Inhambane and Gaza, and, on rare occasions, in the rural sections of Maputo.

In the rural areas, they were excluded by the capitalist-colonial society, which relegated them to underemployment (each servant received 75 escudos per month) or even to unemployment. This situation, combined with the

tribalist discrimination of which they were also a target of the rest of the urbanized populace, created in them a strong repression combined with distrust. They grouped together and, as a means of exerting force against the society which oppressed and discriminated against them, formed the ill-reputed gangs of "mabandidos." Thus, anyone who was not a "servant in the villas" was harassed, and considered an ally of the colonial master who oppressed and exploited them.

Therefore, after independence, when the bakery owners fled from the country, the workers in this sector offered employment to their relatives, primarily domestic employees who, meanwhile, had also been left without an employer, and their friends from the former era of suffering in the villas. This is also why, even today, the majority of bakery workers are still closed off, in a nearly impenetrable world, while simultaneously showing aggressiveness, and accepting virtually no authority or structure in the bakeries; because, in their mistaken way of thinking, "they still symbolize oppression."

Actually, the political work that has been done in this sector is very little. And the structures of the state apparatus often fail to understand the situation of these workers, and hence act in an arrogant, authoritarian manner.

Sales to Private Owners

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 80 p 3

[Text] Implementing the instructions from our country's head of state regarding the need to turn over certain abandoned business establishments to interested private merchants, as a means of freeing the state from the burden of managing small businesses, several requests for the purchase of bakeries have been received by the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

In addition to the requests submitted directly by the individuals concerned, we have learned that, up until last weekend, at least seven such requests have gone through the Bakery Division of the People's Stores, from which they were transmitted to the ministry in charge.

However, there is every indication that it has not yet been determined who will be authorized to approve such requests; because, when a contact was made by our staff with the Ministry of Domestic Trade in this connection, we were first sent to a sector known as Bakeries, from which we were later referred to the National Commercial Technical Directorate. In the latter sector, they cited the possibility that the matter might come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Energy's National Directorate of the Food and Chemical Industry; but they suggested that we contact the Ministry of Domestic Trade's Licensing and Assessment Service. And, after all these meanderings, all we succeeded in doing was to confirm the receipt of several requests. No one could give any other information....

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PIONEERING PRIVATE FARMER--The district of Manica, in the province of the same name, could become the real vineyard of Mozambique, if the current operations to implement the plans for viniculture are carried out in full. The planting of vine cuttings for wine production is the result of a small venture by a private farmer, who settled in that region over 26 years ago. With no special treatment, his small plot of ground has produced 30 kilos of wine grapes per plant. The program for viniculture in Manica District is being carried out in three complementary stages. Over 5,000 vine cuttings will be planted over the next 5 years. According to information from private farmer Almeida Valgodes, Manica District has great possibilities for the exploitation of viniculture, using the Muscatel variety, a cross between a Muscat and a Muscadine, which is highly resistant to phylloxera. According to the farmer, who has been working with four varieties of grafts, the Muscatel has demonstrated great adaptability to the climate, and rapid growth. It has been disease-free so far. "Up to now, all our experiments have had satisfactory results. Although we had no previous experience with viniculture, the results encouraged us to go on, and in some cases were even astonishing," Valgodes said. Excited by the results, he is thinking about devoting himself seriously to this type of farming, so that before too long Mozambique "will no longer have to bow to foreign wine producers," added the private producer. (Excerpts) [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 80 p 3] 6362

OMN SECRETARY GENERAL REELECTED--"Women's involvement in productive activities is not the automatic and magical solution to their problems. At the same time, they must fight for the implantation of a new awareness, a new morality." So said Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and minister of the interior, presiding yesterday afternoon at the closing session of the Third National Conference of the OMN [Organization of Mozambican Women], which had been held since 27 March in the nation's capital. During the morning session, members of the National Coordinating Council were elected. The highest organ of the OMN between conferences, the council comprises 45 members. Also in the morning period, the National Coordinating Council held its first session to draw up

the nominations for membership in the National Secretariat. The conference unanimously approved the nominations as presented. During the morning session, Salome Moiane was also reelected by acclamation to the office of secretary general of the OMM. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 1] 6362

EMOPESCA IN TROUBLE--Beira, 31 Mar (Bureau)--"On 7 April, the general directorate of EMOPESCA [Fishing Enterprise of Mozambique] will begin to function in the city of Beira," Antonio Branco, secretary of state for fishing, announced to the press in this city on his arrival yesterday, leading a delegation comprising members of the secretariat and EMOPESCA officials. Referring to EMOPESCA's present situation, the secretary noted that its production is seriously affected by problems of disorganization and indiscipline; it is having difficulties with technical assistance to operate its fleet and the supply plan is not being implemented. In Sofala, the delegation led by Secretary Branco will analyze EMOPESCA problems and will also examine difficulties affecting the private sector. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Apr 80 p 1] 6362

POULTRY SHORTAGE--Although AVICOLA [State Poultry Enterprise] has reported a considerable increase in production of various types of fowl and eggs in recent months, there is still a shortage of chickens on the retail market. According to information supplied by the marketing sector of the enterprise, the basic problem is that, for several months now, the slaughter house where the chickens are slaughtered for the market has been out of operation because of damaged equipment. With the shutdown, AVICOLA resorted to marketing live chickens so that sales to the public would not cease entirely. Thus, between 4,000 and 7,000 chickens are shipped daily from the production units to various markets in Greater Maputo, not counting the chickens that go to the capital's hotels. This situation is aggravated by the lack of vehicles to ship the chickens, and the lack of facilities to store the chickens at the markets, as well as some confusion and illegalities in the retail marketing process. Adding to these difficulties, AVICOLA is also faced with a lack of coops to ship the chickens in. It would require a much larger number of coops to distribute the birds properly, and the merchants also need more coops to store the chickens until they are sold. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH INDIA--A Mozambican delegation led by Salomao Munguanbe, minister of foreign trade, left yesterday afternoon for India, where it will take up issues related to the development of technical and economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and that Asian nation. The delegation will remain in India until 6 April. Aiming to strengthen economic relations in general, it will meet with Indian official to examine the possible development of bilateral trade, identifying new specific areas and new products for import and export. In addition to Minister Munguanbe, the Mozambican delegation includes officials from the central departments of the Foreign Trade Ministry and the Bank of Mozambique. It will also discuss the signing of a bilateral trade agreement. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 3] 6362

BRAZILIAN COMMUNISTS' CONGRATULATIONS--"The Brazilian communists, internationalist cooperants in the People's Republic of Mozambique, enthusiastically hail the ideological and organizational offensive launched by the FRELIMO Party, in the certainty that it represents an important step in the building of socialism in your country," says a message sent on 20 March to the FRELIMO Central Committee from the Brazilian Communist Party in Mozambique. "As internationalist militants," the message stresses, "we feel we are enriched by our opportunity to take part in this new stage of your revolutionary process. It is a stimulus for our daily work, and food for thought regarding the future battles we will have to undergo in our country." The Brazilian communists conclude their message: "Through Comrade President Samora Machel's address of 18 March 1980, the Mozambican revolution is not only consolidating its conquests, but is providing the international revolutionary movement with further experience." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Apr 80 p 3] 6362

RELUCTANCE TO PAY TAXES--During the recent evaluation session in Matola District, the situation with respect to the payment of taxes was described as libertarian and anarchical. Individuals in this area have been evading taxes for some time. As the director of the financial office of Matola reported to the District Assembly, the revenue services have been recording a decline in payments of the taxes owed by associations and individuals for National Reconstruction. As the official stated, the situation is the result, on one hand, of bad faith on the part of the delinquents. On the other hand, some individuals are unaware of their legal obligation in this area. For their part, the deputies attending the session accused the canteen operators and other small businessmen of deliberately evading payment of the National Reconstruction taxes at the rate for the sector to which they belong. After hearing the report by the official of the Finance Office of the Fiscal Area of Matola, the session determined that it was urgent for the political structures at various levels and in various sectors to intervene, to explain to the public the importance of paying taxes. As the official stated: "If the public is not clearly informed and effectively mobilized, the state will continue to be affected by the poor performance in this sector, because the government cannot function unless the people pay their taxes. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 80 p 3] 6362

RAILROAD PROBLEMS--Regarded in international economic circles as a powerful vehicle for progress, our country's complex railroad system has been operating defectively of late, particularly from the standpoint of the circulation of freight and passenger trains, even going so far as to cause considerable rancor between the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South enterprise and the public served by that major transportation facility. Typified by irregular traffic, with only 18 trains per day, traveling in an upward and downward direction, nine of which are freight trains and five passenger trains, two using switch-

ing and one track, the line connecting Maputo with Ressano Garcia is currently a difficult problem which requires a prompt solution. Our newspaper was told by an official from the CPM-South enterprise's administration in Maputo: "The Ressano Garcia line is a major concern of the heads of the CPM-South enterprise. We are now working on the replacement of old rails with new, and on the doubling of the track. The overhauling of the track will be completely finished by July or August and, within a year, we expect to complete the signal work. It is a conscious sacrifice that we are making." When asked to comment on the derailments which have been occurring, particularly on the Ressano Garcia line, that same official disclosed that many of them are due to material factors, poor maintenance of the track, human error, and defective technical treatment of the machinery and equipment, in addition to some instances of lack of discipline, negligence and irresponsibility. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Apr 80 p 3] 2909

CSO: 4401

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV GOODS DONATION--Ambassador Dimitrije, Yugoslavia's representative in Angola, presented a gift of medicines, vehicles and clothing to Comrade Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, in a ceremony yesterday on board the ship "Borovnica," moored at the port of Luanda. On that occasion the Yugoslav ambassador stressed that his country will continue to support all constructive action for the independence and complete liberation of the Namibian people. He added that his people, party and government reaffirm their readiness to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle. On behalf of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma thanked the Communist League of Yugoslavia for the gift, noting that the African liberation movements have gained much political experience from the Yugoslav people. Referring to the role of the progressive countries in decolonizing the world, particularly in southern Africa, the SWAPO leader said that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has played a very special role in this area. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Mar 80 p 2] 6362

CSD: 4401

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

TROVOADA TRIAL--Lisbon, 10 April--Today, the news agency ANOP (Portuguese News Agency), paraphrasing an article in a Portuguese morning paper to which the president of Sao Tome, Manuel Pinto da Costa, reportedly made statements, announced that the former prime minister of Sao Tome and Principe, Miguel Trovoada, "will not be tried by the special court for counterrevolutionary acts which, moreover, will be abolished." Pinto da Costa reportedly claimed that Miguel Trovoada would be heard by the party, MLSTP (Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe), on which occasion he will have an opportunity to defend himself and give an explanation. Miguel Trovoada was arrested last October in the city of Sao Tome, where he took asylum in the United Nations mission after the Portuguese Embassy refused him asylum. Miguel Trovoada sought political asylum following a lengthy meeting of the MLSTP's Coordinating Council, at which he was accused of not having exposed saboteurs who were plotting against President Pinto da Costa. According to the news agency that we are quoting, Miguel Trovoada is being held in a security department, where he is receiving regular family visits, meals from home and telephone calls; in short, he is being treated differently from common criminals in jail. [Text] (Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Apr 80 p 8) 2909

CSO: 4401

REPORTAGE ON COOPERATION WITH EEC

High-Level Mission Arrives

Victoria NATION in English 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] A high level programming mission from the European Economic Community (EEC) led by the Assistant Commissioner for Development, Mr Maurice Foley, arrived in the Republic yesterday afternoon for talks with the Government.

In a day-long session to be opened this morning by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, in the People's Assembly Hall at National House, the two sides will plan future EEC funding of several development projects in the country following the signing of the ACP-EEC Lome II Convention.

These include the rebuilding of Victoria Hospital and smaller projects in the health, education, youth and community development sectors.

As a result, the Government delegation, which will be led by Minister Ferrari, will consist of several senior officials from the departments and ministries concerned.

The EEC mission will also include Mr E. Brizio, the EEC delegate based in Mauritius, Mr D. Chiriani, the Technical Adviser responsible for Seychelles, Miss Georgina Wiellmann, the Desk Officer responsible for Seychelles, and Mr Payen of the European Investment Bank.

Mr Payen is also expected to have talks on aid to the Seychelles Development Bank for commercial ventures.

On Thursday, Mr Foley will join the rest of the delegates to the ACP-EEC regional conference as an observer.

Many of these delegates arrived on the same plane as Mr Foley.

They were all met at Seychelles International Airport by Dr Ferrari, Minister for Planning and Development.

Talks 'Satisfactory'

Victoria NATION in English 17 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Agreement on the apportioning of aid to various sectors of our development by the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Lome II Convention was reached yesterday afternoon following talks between Government officials and an EEC programming mission in the People's Assembly Hall.

Emerging from the Hall after a day-long session the leaders of the two delegations, the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, and the EEC Assistant Commissioner for Development, Mr Maurice Foley, expressed their satisfaction at the way the talks went.

Dr Ferrari told our reporter that after the development priorities had been explained to the mission the projects Seychelles had presented to the EEC under the Lome II Convention could be divided into two main sections. One would be covered by grants from the European Development Fund and the other by a loan from the European Investment Bank.

The grants, of over R. 30 million over the next five years, will cover the rebuilding of Victoria Hospital to the value of some R. 20 million; technical training at very senior and medium range levels in countries of Seychelles' choice; and micro-projects in the community development sector whereby self-help schemes will be financed.

The discussion with an official of the European Development Bank, Mr Parney, present in the EEC team, covered various industrial projects. Among these was a pork products industry.

The EEC Assistant Commissioner too expressed his satisfaction with the talks. "The talks were excellent," Mr Foley said, "the spirit was good, the degree of understanding could not have been better and it was good will all the way through."

Mr Foley said that the two sides had examined the ACP-EEC relations under the Lome II Convention, identified areas where there had been difficulties and took practical steps towards solutions.

"We have not come from outside to tell you what is best for you as it would be turning the clock back," said Mr Foley. "The whole weight of our work has been to listen to the explanation of the needs of Seychelles and we have reached total agreement and a firm commitment to reinforce our friendship and solidarity," he added.

A formal agreement on the aid discussed is expected to be signed later.

Regional cooperation

Minister Ferrari and Mr Foley also talked about their hopes for the ACP-EEC regional seminar on regional development cooperation which opens this morning at the Mahe Beach Hotel.

Seychelles will participate actively in discussions on fishing, transport, telecommunications and training and education, Dr Ferrari said.

Mr Foley, for his part, described the seminar as "one of the most important events in the last few years in terms of the EEC-ACP relations." The Assistant Commissioner, who is expected to play a major role in the conference, pointed out that the EEC itself was a regional grouping. He said that the Community was an example of countries discovering that "no matter how important they think they are, they need each other."

Because of this it was natural that the EEC welcomed the "coming together" of the ACP countries. That was why some 600 millions units of account had been devoted for regional projects under the Lome Convention.

"This is a great chance for the countries involved to talk about what they can learn from each other," said Mr Foley. Secondly and as significant as that is that this will be the means of defining areas of common action, common projects," he added.

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

HEALTH, SOCIAL SECURITY COOPERATION WITH ZANZIBAR LIKELY

Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 80 pp 2, 12

[Text] Cooperation between Seychelles and Zanzibar on health and social security matters is now likely, following the visit of Mr Ali Mwiniyugogo, the Zanzibari Minister for Health and Social Welfare, to the Republic.

Zanzibar has asked for help in setting up its own social security programme and the Government has invited representatives to study the system in Seychelles.

These moves came yesterday when round-up talks were held between Minister Mwiniyugogo and the Seychelles Minister for Labor and Social Services, Mr Philibert Loizeau, his Principal Secretary, Mr Derrick Ah-Lock, the Principal Secretary for Health, Mrs Georgette Thomas, and representatives of Labor, Social Services and Health.

During the meeting the Zanzibari Minister pointed out the similarities in health problems between Zanzibar and Seychelles.

"Being both islands, cooperation between us should flow smoothly as we each understand the problems that the other is facing," he said.

The Minister also mentioned that in many ways Seychelles was much more advanced in health. He took the training of nurses as an example. Zanzibar sends its nurses to the mainland and to other countries to be trained since it does not have its own training school as Seychelles has. But he said a school is in construction and is being speeded up in order to improve that area.

He thanked Seychelles for the hospitality he had received during his visit. He said he was very impressed with all he had seen and visited. He then extended an invitation to the Minister, his Principal Secretary and the Principal Secretary for Health to visit Zanzibar in order to see the problems and also to help them establish their social security programme.

Minister Loizeau thanked the Minister and invited Zanzibari representatives to Seychelles to learn about and work with the Social Security we have established. He expressed great hopes for cooperation with Zanzibar. The Zanzibari delegation will leave the Republic tomorrow.

ABOLITION OF SENIOR SECONDARY TUITION FEES ANNOUNCED

Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Information has announced the abolition of tuition fees in senior secondary schools, thus providing free education from creche to A levels.

The new system of education introduced at the beginning of this year provided for free schooling for all children up to Primary 9 while those at senior level of Regina Mundi and Seychelles College who had been paying under the old system would continue to do so until they finished their studies. Assistance, however, was offered to students of poorer families attending these two establishments.

Yesterday's announcement now means that Government has scrapped that last paying interim period and free schooling for all is now in force at all national schools.

Government has budgeted for a spending of R. 48 million this year for education and, in spite of the fees, students at Regina Mundi and Seychelles College were still being heavily subsidised.

The cost of providing general tuition at senior level this year has been estimated at R. 3,500 per student, rising to R. 9,000 in vocational and technical schools. The most that parents were paying was R. 900 per year, compared to what it is actually costing the Government per student. The costs at creche and primary levels come to R. 575 and R. 2,000 per child per year respectively.

This latest decision is in line with the SPPF declared policy of providing every child with equal opportunities in education, irrespective of his parents' ability to pay.

"There is really no barrier now to a child pursuing further studies at the grammar or vocational school," a spokesman for the Ministry said, "and parents do not have to worry about being able to afford to pay for the education of their children, as we will also continue helping those who cannot afford with uniforms and transport."

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER--The Indian High Commissioner, Mr A N D Haksar, yesterday morning paid a call on President France Albert Rene at State House. Mr Haksar arrived in the Republic on Sunday and the purpose of his visit is to hold bilateral talks with the Seychelles Government. He also paid a call on Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will today be making more official visits. Cooperation between India and Seychelles has already reached quite a high level with exchanges being made in trade, industry and education. Mr Haksar will leave the Republic this evening. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Apr 80 p 1]

C&W TRAINING--Three more Seychellois left last night for overseas technical training. They are Mr Peter Chang-Waye, Miss Babette Lablache and Mr Pascal Esparon. The three students will be going to the United Kingdom where they are to attend a 12-month basic technical training programme at the Cable and Wireless Engineering College during which they will be taught such things as electronics and computer principles. Following this they are to attend a six-month specialization programme--Miss Lablache and Mr Chang-Waye in telephones and Mr Esparon in radio. This departure brings the total of Seychellois Cable and Wireless staff on training courses in the United Kingdom up to 12. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Apr 80 p 2]

CURFEW HOURS AT SEA RELAXED--The night and early morning curfew hours at sea have been relaxed by four hours the Ministry of Defense announced yesterday. A spokesman for the Ministry said that now boats would not be allowed to leave or enter shore between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. as compared to 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. previously. Curfew hours on land--from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. remain unchanged, the spokesman pointed out. He explained that the hours had been reduced as the security situation in the country improved further. The new hours would allow easier communication between the inner islands and for fishermen to leave shore earlier and enter with their catch later. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Apr 80 p 1]

DPRK COOPERATION--We have learnt that the second consignment of the gift of cement presented to the people of Seychelles by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will be arriving in Port Victoria soon. The DPRK made the gift during an official visit by President Albert Rene to Pyongyang in 1978 at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung, who today celebrates his 68th birthday. Since that visit, cooperation between the two countries have increased in various fields. There are at present three Korean agricultural exports working at the Anseaux Pins State Farm, helping to increase and improve vegetable production. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Apr 80 p 2]

HUANG HUA STOPOVER--The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr Huang Hua transited through Seychelles yesterday and stayed for about twelve hours on his way to attend the Zimbabwe independence celebrations this week. Mr Hua, heading a delegation of five, was the guest of honor at a lunch hosted by the Seychellois Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Jacques Hodoul who said that China should help with the building of a new society in Seychelles. Before leaving for Tanzania, Minister Hua declared that he hoped that relations between Seychelles and China would continue to further develop. Referring to Zimbabwe, Minister Hua said that the victory of the nationalists there was the result of the long struggle of the Zimbabwean people, describing the victory as of significant importance in the struggle to rid Africa of racism and colonialism. Mr Hua was seen off at the airport by the Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Jeremie Bonnelame and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Seychelles. The Pointe Larue international airport yesterday was also busy receiving arriving delegates for the Indian Ocean maritime conservation conference which opens today. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Apr 80 pp 1, 8]

MARITIME SCHOOL GRADUATES--Graduating students from the National Maritime School at Mont Fleuri were urged to make the best of the facilities put at their disposal, by the Minister for Education and Information, Mr James Michel, yesterday morning. Before handing out certificates to the 46 graduating seamen at the school, the Minister reminded them of the cost of setting up and running such an institution. With this and, more importantly, the development of their country in mind, it was the duty of the students to make the best of the opportunity they had been given. Thus, said Mr Michel, those who had shown motivation, discipline, interest and a sense of responsibility deserved to be congratulated. Welcoming Minister Michel to the graduation ceremony earlier, the Director of the Maritime School, Mr J M Maillard, explained that with the opening of the establishment in September 1979, the priority had been to train sailor-fishermen for the four tuna vessels, Aldabra, Assumption, Astove, and Alphonse. So far 180 seamen had been trained in two terms. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 2]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--A Libyan delegation now in the Republic for bilateral talks paid a call on President France Albert Rene yesterday morning at State House. The delegation comprises Lt Col Ibrahim Hraq, the leader, Lt Col Yousef Dibri and Major Tuhami Khalid and was accompanied by the Libyan Charge d'Affaires to Seychelles, Mr Taher el-Toumi. The departure date of the delegation is still being finalized. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Apr 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE VICTORY A BEACON THROUGHOUT AFRICA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Mar 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Heartening Victories"]

[Text]

The election results in Zimbabwe have certainly been a shock to the minority racist regime in South Africa, while they have shown the way for fresh hopes for the oppressed people in Namibia who have never relented their struggle against apartheid and slavery.

The victory of the Zimbabwean people once more speaks volumes for the determination of the colonized people of Africa to liberate themselves by force of arms, and it eloquently testifies that this is the only language that colonialists comprehend.

The reaction of South Africa to the emergence of this new independent African state will quite naturally lead it to deal more ruthlessly with opposition from the Namibian people, and it will attempt to upset the government of Mr. Mugabe. But fortunately, the counter-reaction will be that this will all the more steel the will of the freedom-fighters of Namibia, who have been reassured by their brothers in Zimbabwe that the end of their tribulations is in sight.

The scare has spread to Abyssinia and the same reactions are expected from Mengistu and his henchmen who have recently embarked upon a new militarization policy of ruthlessly massacring the Western and Somali Abbo people.

Time is running out for colonialism. And if we are to judge by the scale of victories the African liberation movements are scoring daily, it is certain that our continent will be totally liberated from this scourge before very long indeed, as was thought of formerly.

CSO: 4420

DANGERS OF SINGLE-CROP AGRICULTURE POINTED OUT

Mogadishu HERGAN in English 6 Apr 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Let Them Eat Watermelon!"]

[Text] There is one thing we are not short of in Mogadishu. And that is watermelon.

It seems that the city has never experienced shortage of this fruit during the last five or six years in a row.

An on-the-spot survey conducted by Neegan reveals that we produce more watermelon than any country in the continent. An expatriate who travelled a lot in Africa and Asia told us that Somalia by far harvests the largest watermelon, population wise. He said some Asian countries, notably China and Thailand, also produce watermelon each year but it is so expensive to buy it that hoarders, in Bangkok for example, sell it to the well-to-do people at competitive prices.

This drought-resistant crop proved to be timely and inexpensive here in Mogadishu. Timely because it always coincides whenever the residents of Mogadishu are experiencing the annual heat. As for the price it is the cheapest commodity in the city. A slice of the stuff costs from 20 to 25 cents, depending on which part of the capital you are.

I have debated in my mind for a long time about what had happened to the other crops, like Maize, Sorghum and Sesame. I have wondered whether to accept the notion that watermelon farming is "easier and more profitable" for the nation than maize, sorghum and rice.

There is apparently a conviction among certain farmers that they can flout the law of the land, with impunity, whenever they feel that they are not getting a square deal from the Agricultural Development Agency (ADC).

They believe that by abandoning the growing of life-maintaining crops, like Cereals, they can teach the ADC a lesson or two. With this in mind the watermelon growers are sitting back, hoping that the government will return the old farming system whereby they could sell their crops in the open market at competitive prices, i.e. dog-eat-dog.

The merits and demerits of the farmer's case must be put into perspective. The problem is very acute and it must be stamped out.

For if it is allowed to spread to the rest of the country it will only bring chaos to our economy.

Extension workers at the Ministry of Agriculture should come down to brass tacks and start listening to the farmers.

By understanding them through discussions, they can play more constructive roles than preaching the farmers.

What compels most of our farmers to grow only watermelon? The Ministry of Agriculture and the ADC should be placing emphasis on listening to the farmers and to find out why a nonessential single crop is cultivated twice in a single year, wh the country is going through difficulties, including the heavy burden of feeding, housing, clothing and treating more than one and half a million refugees who fled from the criminal in Addis Ababa.

CSO: 4420

SONALIA

BRIEFS

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO IRAN--Mogadishu, Thursday--The President of the Somalia Democratic Republic, Jaaalle Mohamed Siad Barre last Tuesday cabled a message of greetings to H.E. Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, President of the Republic of Iran on the occasion of the National Day and the first anniversary of the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. SONNA (Text) [Mogadishu HEEGAN in Eng (ah 4 Apr 80 p 1)]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER PRIME MINISTER VORSTER DEFENDS HIS POLICIES

Capetown DIE BUNGER in Afrikaans 14 Mar 80 p 13

[Text] Bloemfontein--Separate development is the salvation of South Africa. Those who proclaim otherwise are no friends of South Africa, the Afrikaners or the white people of South Africa, according to B. J. Vorster, the former prime minister and president of South Africa in a statement he made here yesterday evening.

He also stated that he was fearful of arousing expectations which he could not meet because the consequences would have been terrible. It is impossible to think in a multinationalistic manner and live multiracially. In his days, he told the black leaders that the 1936 Act on Land Ownership was there and he was not going to change that. However, there could be an exchange of land for better consolidation.

Vorster said that ever since his retirement his way of living has hardly changed.

Meetings

Since last Friday he has addressed seven different meetings in three towns. He always got a lot of letters when he was still in public office; but today he receives twice as many. He is thankful to his wife who now has to act as his private secretary and deal with all these letters.

Vorster, who addressed the Afrikaner Club of Bloemfontein, said that he rejected the sharing of power and the idea of a national convention "with all the energy that I could muster. I believed in discussions and consultations."

Today he still believes that only separate development can insure an orderly coexistence and good neighborliness between the various peoples of South Africa. "I believe in separate development. If there are people who say that I am old fashioned then I will tell them: Show me the alternative."

Human Dignity

"Separate development must not be viewed (and cannot be interpreted) as slighting the dignity of any of the colored peoples in South Africa. To the contrary, it provides the opportunity of living in dignity as can be provided by no other policy in a multinational country.

"Today the attack against South Africa and the Afrikaners consists in forcing them to throw away this policy and to accept the idea that it is injurious to other peoples."

He is thankful for having left public life without giving the coloreds, Indians and the blacks an excuse for reproaching him for having failed to keep any promises, or raise expectations which he did not meet. "I was very much afraid of raising expectations which I could not meet, because the consequences of doing so are terrible."

Today people are still taking him aside for the actions he took when he was minister of justice, but as he looks back he realizes how necessary that was.

He is not afraid of the future, except in the event that "we end up developing a feeling of guilt here in South Africa." Everybody makes mistakes, but he does not have any feelings of guilt about what he did as minister of justice in the interest of South Africa.

In Rhodesia certain changes have taken place which have caused some people to panic. "Many people are saying that South Africa will also be following Rhodesia's road. I say: No, I am thoroughly convinced that it won't be so. South Africa can become a Rhodesia only if we make it so."

From the very start, Rhodesia followed a different policy and Ian Smith had always said that a black majority government would come to Rhodesia. This was the basis on which policy was built. Over the years, South Africa announced and applied a different policy. "Today I still believe in Dr Malan, Attorney Strydom and Dr Verwoerd. I still believe that each one of them built a portion of the structure which embodies South Africa and that the policy of South Africa grew out of these basic principles."

Some people say that the future looks somewhat darker, but Dr Malan once said that if things are darker then it is time to pause for a while. "To pause for a while should not necessarily harm anybody," according to Vorster.

Vorster went on to say that one cannot think in a multinationalistic manner and be multiracially minded. The consequences of both things must be faced, all the more so in South Africa with its people of different skin color, of different outlook on life and of different level of development.

As an example, Vorster pointed out that the basic question still has to do with one of the thorniest matters of policy and the fact that white and black outlooks differ so radically. Whites are of the opinion that progress rests upon private ownership, but blacks look upon land as common ownership. Among other things, this is one of the reasons why Africa is underdeveloped; it denies private ownership to its peoples.

Land

He told the black leaders of South Africa that they must use the land they possess. He called to their attention that they are not even using one-third (and this is an overestimation) of the land which they have. "I told them that the 1936 act is there and I am not about to change that."

Vorster told black leaders that black governments could discuss the exchange of land (for better consolidation purposes) with the white government.

The question of citizenship for blacks will be brought up for discussion again. "The day when our blacks will be accepted as our citizens will bring with it the inexorable demand that we must accept them in our parliament and this is something which we cannot escape. I was not ready to do such a thing."

Mission

Another principle which has always been dominant in a multinational country is the due right of each people to seek separation at a set time if they so desire. "If people look upon this as discrimination, then I fear that we are through with each other in South Africa. I have never looked on this as discrimination."

With respect to Africa, Vorster stated that in years past he believed, and today he still believes, that economic realities will induce Africa to change its mind with respect to South Africa. They are slow in doing so, but it is already happening.

"We have a mission to fulfill in Southern Africa and this is tied to the identity of our white people. If we renounce this we will be renouncing our mission.

"At the end of my life I believe more strongly than ever that we have a mission to fulfill and God who has called upon us will not render us incapable until we have run our entire course and we have not yet run our entire course by a long shot.

"Why then must we fear? Let us proceed ahead with our duty as a united people. To quote Jan Brand: 'Everything will turn out all right providing everybody does his duty,'" concluded Vorster.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENT ON WIDESPREAD STRIKES IN ZIMBABWE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Mar 80 p 14

(Editorial: "In Accordance With the African Pattern")

(Text) The strikes by thousands of factory workers and a small group of educators in Rhodesia has been interpreted differently by the various observers. Officials of the new Mugabe government look upon this as an organized effort to make trouble for the new government, while trade union leaders in the country look upon these actions as a sign of their impatience with the request for higher wages.

Although from the reports it is not entirely clear why the strikes, which have been termed as the worse in more than 20 years, have occurred in so many factories in various parts of the country it appears that the patience of the workers has played an important part in this. But it is not just impatience over the salaries, it is also political impatience due to the high expectations on the part of black workers as a result of Robert Mugabe's great election victory.

If political expectations, which are closely tied with promises of economic and social progress, really play such an important role in the Rhodesian situation as some people think, then the strikes are still an example of a typical African phenomenon in many of the countries which have become independent in recent decades. The pattern is that unrest of chaos arises, because of the frustration of blacks who went on believing that independence (or a black takeover) would open the door of an earthly paradise for them.

7964
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

MUGABE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE: WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING?

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Mar 80 p 8

("Perspective" Column by Bert Ferreira: "Rhodesians Still Guessing About the Red Devil")

[Text] Robert Mugabe, the new prime minister of Rhodesia, could hardly have launched his new government in a better manner; moreover, he has done a great deal to allay fears about his erstwhile Marxist objectives. The question is whether anybody can change political colors in so short a time. This is something being questioned in the following article which was written by a journalist who observed the elections at close range.

Rhodesia up until 4 March of this year--and Zimbabwe from then on--is the same country inhabited by the same people and with a flawless democratic constitution and a form of government exactly as the Lancaster House Agreement had projected it at the end of last year. How long this apparent normality will be possible under the leadership of the Marxist chief of ZAPU (PF), Robert Mugabe, is the question being asked everywhere. This is a question which nobody can answer with certainty.

There can only be suspicion about the morality of a party which has made use of a great amount of intimidation in its election campaign, an election in which the electors were threatened with the continuation of the war if the party lost the election. According to all laws of right and justice one might say that such a party should not be allowed to govern.

However, this sort of argument is like measuring circumstances by standards which are not Africa grown or created for Africa. In this continent it is power which prospers and the strongest who rule, and in Rhodesia it is ZANU (PF) that meets this requirement.

The international community hoped for a Mugabe victory and cheered when this became a reality.

The many teams of observers who watched the elections in an official and unofficial capacity were unanimous in recognizing the intimidation factor, but this did not stop them from declaring the elections as "free and fair."

Before and during the elections, much of the world press had already granted its support to the former terrorist leader and this was a sentiment which was openly brought to Salisbury by its representatives.

Doubters in Rhodesia had no defense against such powerful international sentiment and any effort at resistance would have had little chance for success.

Against all expectations, Mugabe himself succeeded surprisingly well in dampening and hushing this sort of doubt. In whatever light his opponent had seen him previously, he managed to vanish from it with a masterful show of statesmanship and one which did not lack charisma.

His willingness to collaborate with British authorities (to be sure after Governor Lord Soames threatened at one stage to forbid ZANU (PF) certain electoral districts) is one example of this.

His appointment of General Peter Walls of the Rhodesian Security Forces as the head of a team to unite the army with its former enemies of ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] and ZIPRA [Zimbabwe Independent Peoples Republican Army] was another example.

His appointment of two respected white politicians in his cabinet (actually at the request of Lord Soames) against the wishes of many of his party members, had more persuasive results as did also his call for collaboration, his plea for a spirit of reconciliation and good relations, his reassurance that his government does not contemplate any nationalization programs...

The "devil from hell," as the white Rhodesians called him before the elections, has suddenly acquired wings and all this is too good to be true.

Explanations

Many explanations are being offered for his apparent turnaround. It suits him fine to win over the friendship of the West, because there are millions of dollars of government help expected from Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Canada, to help build the war-afflicted country.

The report is that he is very much aware of the poverty and suffering which prevail in Mozambique and Tanzania, two of the countries which gave him most of the moral support in his campaign against the white Rhodesian government.

Apparently he does not wish to fall into the same pit and although in principle he does not accept a free-enterprise system he is pragmatic enough not to reject its benefits at this stage.

It may also be that despite his previous threats of chasing away the whites from Zimbabwe he cannot now see how to get along without them, at least not before black Rhodesians are trained to take over their places.

No one can say how long this euphoria is going to last; however, there are few people who believe that Mugabe will actually throw his Marxist cloak into the fire.

Even if he should assume a new way of thinking, it is doubtful that the Marxist powers will allow this to happen. The pragmatism of his present policy can win him time until there is the necessary justification, but in the long range the feeling is that he will have to pay his comrades their due.

Breaking Point

The breaking point will come when the red tide is ready to attempt the penetration of South Africa. Then he will be choosing only one side and it will certainly not be that of South Africa.

But perhaps Mugabe will be successful in running the line between East and West and doing so with enough calculation to keep the best of both worlds. This is certainly all that can be hoped for.

But the tragedy for Rhodesia is that after the trauma of the past 15 years the country is still finding itself in an atmosphere of uncertainty and remains doomed to abide by a wait-and-see attitude over what can happen in the future.

7964
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

'DIE BURGER' CARTOON ON ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Apr 80 p 12

[Text]



CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ANSWER ON MANDELA IS 'NO'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 80 p 10

(Text)

THE Government has finished talking about Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the banned South African African National Congress, Mr J J G Wentzel, Deputy Minister of Development, said in the Assembly.

The Minister of Police and of Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, had given the Government's reply to the campaign to free Mandela from prison on Robben Island.

"That answer was, 'no,'" Mr Wentzel said in the Budget Debate.

The Deputy Minister rejected opposition criticism that the Government was laying down preconditions for consultations with Black leaders.

The Government was consulting almost weekly with Black leaders from all walks of life in the national states to determine their needs.

Of great concern among Blacks was whether their people had jobs to go to every day.

Another Black priority was the preservation of their identity and pride in their

own independent national states.

The Budget had set aside R80-million for the purchase of land this year in terms of the consolidation programme of national states.

The government could buy an additional 120 000 ha this year.

Of the total of 788 000 ha still required for consolidation of the national states, about 250 000 ha belonged to the State and could be transferred to the national states free of charge.

The consolidation programme was running ahead of schedule. Depending on future government finances, the entire programme could be completed in five to eight years, Mr Wentzel said. — Sapa.

COD: 6420

STEYN EXPLAINS POLICY ON MIXED THEATERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 80 p 11

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpts]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's policy was not to consider favourably applications for the opening of ordinary cinemas for all races, Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Community Development, stressed in an interview yesterday.

Mr Steyn was asked why he has conceded that all four of Ster-Kinekor's drive-in theatres in the Cape Peninsula could be open for all races, including their facilities, while at the same time he had refused a number of applications to open residential cinemas to all races.

He also indicated that nearly every drive-in cinema in the country was likely to be opened for all races.

Policy

Mr Steyn said it was clearly the policy of the National Party that the different identities and characters of the communities in South Africa were recognised, and that they would be given opportunities to develop in their own residential areas and communities.

Since 1948, much had been done to put this policy into effect and, to a large extent, the various communities in

South Africa now had their own institutions and opportunities to develop.

But, having brought that about, the question was how, having brought about separation where it was in the public interest, did we in practice live together in South Africa — which is our common fatherland.

"And this," he added, "is the phase which we are considering at the moment in the development of policy. Namely, how we can, meeting together from our separate institutions and bases, live together.

"One of the problems, in some of our large urban areas, especially with their business districts, is that they all serve communities. All communities come together in their industrial and business areas and cities to serve the economy of South Africa.

Essential

"It is essential that they should do so in everybody's

interests.

"For that reason we are willing to consider making facilities available in these areas to all communities, where the owner of the facility wishes it and where the local authority agrees that it is necessary.

"So the policy is that people can apply to have their restaurant or their private hospital, or whatever facility they have, open to all communities.

"When they apply, they have to establish that there is a need for such a requirement and that giving open facilities would not cause racial conflict or disaffection. They must also indicate that they have consulted the local authority.

"The Government then also looks into the whole matter and consults the local authority — as well as the community if it complains — and then gives its decision based on the claim that the need is justified and whether it would not cause racial problems."

An important Government consideration was that it accepted that any community had a right to certain facilities where it could withdraw itself and be private.

"As the individual has a sacred right to privacy, the community has the right to private locations," he went on.

"So when people apply for the opening of a facility for all races, the Government also takes a good look at whether there are opportunities for similar facilities for the community qualified in that area with the Group Areas Act to have its own private occasions when it wants."

This was the general policy.

"We have granted a large number of exemptions from regulation R22B, which regulates this type of thing, but it is interesting that these applications mainly come from the larger cities and we have had very few from smaller towns and the country.

"It appears that the need for exemptions in small towns is not so great. They can make other arrangements and the various peoples can find satisfaction in their own areas.

"So far, applications have come mostly from Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, a few from Pretoria and two from Bloemfontein, one of which was granted.

SOUTH AFRICA

CLOUDED DESTINY TIED TO WHITES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 80 p 10

[Text]

THE destiny of Brown people in South Africa belonged to that of the Whites, Mr Piet Marais (NP Mooresburg) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Attempts to unite Coloureds and Indians with Blacks under the umbrella of Black power were foolish. Such a Brown-Black alliance was not viable politics at this stage, Mr Marais said in the Budget debate.

South Africa, under the premiership of Mr P W Botha, was busy with political reconnaissance unequalled by any other event since 1910.

The National Party was equal to the present fermenting situation and even for a possible stormy future.

There was an even painful re-evaluation of the situation in certain key areas.

If necessary the Government would demolish and rebuild where necessary.

A PPP interjection, referring to Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the NP: "Andries will never allow it."

Mr Marais: "We will do it anyway."

The NP was working on a new political dispensation for all South Africa's non-Blacks (nie-Swartes).

Formulae which did not have as their end objectives equitable political rights would fail to live up to the demands of the times.

People who refused to accept that the Brown people's

future was tied up with that of Whites were as foolish as those who stood for baasskap or Black domination.

The Government was creating political freedom for the people of South Africa based on territorial partition.

If the country divorced itself from territorial division, the only alternatives would be either Black domination or a form of colonial domination. Both were equally unacceptable.

Mr Marais said urban Blacks would be involved in the proposed constellation of states.

CSD: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NEW OVERFLIGHT REGULATIONS--Henceforth no access to South African airspace will be granted to an aircraft that fails to provide a flight plan. This came as a result of changes in flight regulations which were published in the government gazette yesterday. Minister of Transportation Chris Heunis approved the flight regulations recently. Another important requirement is that action shall be taken against persons who because of negligence give cause for unnecessary search and salvage actions. The changes in regulations have to do with flight plans, reporting of positions, mandatory radio-communications with air control units, as well as search and salvage operations. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Mar 80 p 5] 7964

BOTHA ON ARMY PUBLICITY--Producers of the South African Broadcasting Corporation had not been instructed by members of his department to make a series for television glamorising the Defence Force to coincide with an important announcement by him in April, the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, said yesterday. Replying on behalf of the Prime Minister to a question by Mr Brian Page (NRP Umhlanga), the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, declined to make a statement on the matter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 80 p 10]

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES--At June 30, last year, 1 257 foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr F. Hartzenberg, said in a written reply to a question yesterday. Replying to Dr Alex Boraine (PPF, Pinelands), Dr Hartzenberg gave the breakdown as: Transkei (818), Bophuthatswana (385), Swaziland (25), Rhodesia (21), Malawi (7) and Lesotho (one). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

PRG RAILROAD GRANT--The PRG will give Tanzania a grant of 732 million shillings to finance a number of development projects during the next fiscal year. A statement issued by the PRG Embassy in Dar es Salaam said the grant will be used to finance a water project in Arusha town and for the reinforcement of bridges of the central railroad line. The aid will also finance projects for the Tanzania Railroad Corporation, the purchase of railroad engines for TAZARA [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] and road construction in the Usambara hills. (Text) (Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1800 GMT 24 Apr 80 LD/EA)

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ATTENDS MILITARY FUNERAL--Fifty gallant liberators who died in the course of the liberation war and whose bodies were recently received home from Tanzania have been given a heroes burial at Jinja military cemetery with full military honors. Officiating at the burial ceremony yesterday, President Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa announced that the government is looking into the possibility of legally transferring millions of money accumulated in bank accounts of Amin's fugitive murderers, to assist the widows and orphans who became so during Amin's tyrannical rule. He said that a committee will be formed to see how some of the funds so far raised in the president's appeal fund for widows, orphans and war veterans will be distributed to those concerned. Endorsing the view by the army chief-of-staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, Mr Binaisa said that government has a duty to assist the widows and orphans of the liberation war. He called on all Ugandans to jealously guard our hard-won liberty which, he said, was paid for very dearly, by blood and life. He said the democracy so far enjoyed by all Ugandans should not be used as license to destroy democracy itself. The responsibility to guard this democracy was the duty of everybody and not the security forces alone. President Binaisa also endorsed the view of the chief-of-staff that the gallant dead soldiers should be honored posthumously and be awarded medals along with those liberators who fought the liberation war to its successful conclusion. (Excerpt) [LD111238 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 11 Apr 80]

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MEDICINE FROM FRG--Kinshasa, 15 Apr (AZAP)--Eleven tons of medicine, constituting a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Republic of Zaire, are expected in Kinshasa today from Bonn, on a Boeing-707 of the German Air Force, the German charge d'affaires in Zaire, Mr H. P. Rothman announced yesterday, after a meeting with the secretary of state for international cooperation, Citizen Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga. This lot of medicine, valued at DM300,000 is being supplied under West German humanitarian aid program for Zaire and will constitute the third delivery, within the framework of a DM3 million project. This medicine will be distributed, as in the past, by the management committee for drug aid, the West German diplomat said. [AB170725 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1350 GMT 15 Apr 80]

CSO: 4400

REDISTRIBUTION OF LAND DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Feb 80 pp 1,8

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "How To Redistribute Land?"]

[Text] Salisbury--The election winners will have to solve at the earliest possible moment the crucial and painful problem of the unequal land distribution. "That is the source of all our bitterness," Nkomo, today president of the Patriotic Front, proclaimed some 20 years ago. His ally of yesterday Mugabe on his side has denounced without respite "the most profound of injustices" which has been inflicted upon the black population. It would be difficult to gainsay them.

The land question, however, is so complex that all government concerned about solving it, even in progressive manner, will have only a relatively narrow margin in which to work, at least if it wishes to avoid a collapse of the economy. At the same time it will have to satisfy several millions of farmers and prevent disaster in agricultural production, 4/5 of which come from the "white farms." A delicate mission, to say the least.

The agriculture rests on an inegalitarian structure that was introduced by the first Europeans, a structure made worse through several decades, then consecrated through an arsenal of leonine texts which have made it the backbone of the colonial system. It was first of all through the abusive conquest of the land that the white minority had imposed its domination.

To themselves alone 6,400 European farmers have half of the cultivated land. And some 600,000 African cultivators have to be content with the rest. It can be quickly estimated that one white farmer has on the average 100 more times than his black counterpart. Another factor of the disequilibrium: the "white farms" which are situated in very fertile regions cover 2/3 of the lands best fit for intensive cultivation.

The little reforms that had been consented to by Salisbury have in no way softened these inequities. Whether it is the creation inside the "tribal trust lands" (T.T.L.), the former reservations, of "African purchase zones" where the black farmers can buy and sell land, or the right, which was granted to all Africans in March 1977, of acquiring a property within the

areas until then reserved for European exploitation. These legal easings have little been followed by results since the black cultivators rarely have the capital necessary for the purchase of a farm.

Because of this the African peasantry suffers many injustices. The 165 T.T.L.'s where the black peasant families live--62 percent of all Rhodesians--are overpopulated in the extreme. Hence overexploitation and overwearing of the land resulting in ecological disasters. According to an investigation made in the T.T.L.'s three years ago, the little plots of land were cultivated 17 times more than the level allowable from the point of view of correct soil protection. The setting up of "protected villages" due to the war, in other words of villages enclosed in barbed wires and watchtowers sheltering 1 peasant out of 5, has further aggravated the phenomenon.

The population surplus of the T.T.L.'s is estimated as 2.6 million people. The African exploitations there are three times too numerous in terms of profitability. Yet in the category of 16-30 years of age, 4 out of 10 peasants are landless. This was one of the main advantages of the system for the whites: the T.T.L.'s constitute an inexhaustible reserve of cheap labor. The black agricultural workers are clearly paid less than the other categories of salaried workers. Their income--in real terms--have practically not gone up since 1948. Thanks to a "comfortable" unemployment margin, the successive Rhodesian governments have in fact been able to defuse the demands made by the workers coming from the T.T.L.'s. Thus the unequal distribution of land contributed to permanently worsen the state of dependence and poverty of the African majority.

In such conditions, one can see why the urgency of a profound agrarian reform that would abolish the most conspicuous privileges of a minority of farmers had represented from the start one of the leading ideas of the Rhodesian nationalist movement. Only two months ago, the leaders--then still united--of the Patriotic Front had let it known that the land question would be their battle horse during the elections. "All the land to the people," that was one of the favorite slogans of the crowds that in January welcomed Nkomo and Mugabe. Today, however, the nationalist leaders, without scrapping the theme from their public discourses, have adopted in this regard a moderation which no doubt would be disconcerting for many of their partisans.

Mugabe's Soft Words

The attitude of Nkomo is hardly surprising. The "father" of Rhodesian nationalism has never made it a mystery his hostility to extreme economic solutions, he even vaunts the virtues of free enterprise. "There is a lot of land in this country," he has repeated without interruption since his return to Salisbury. "We will not chase the farmers from their land. We will only recuperate those unclaimed lands so as to give them to the peasants."

When Mugabe talks the same language, it is more surprising. "We will not seize the land of those who make use of it and contribute to the wellbeing of society," he proclaimed at his very first election rally (*Le Monde*, 29 January). A convinced Marxist, a self-declared partisan of the collective ownership of production means, the head of ZANU-P.F. as in the past, however, advocated on many occasions the nationalization of the land--and of the main industries--and its authoritarian distribution by the State on a more egalitarian basis.

The position of Nkomo can all the better be explained by the fact that in caring for his image of a "reasonable" politician and an advocate of national reconciliation, he concentrates on cutting into the moderate electorate. Mugabe, on the other hand, does not entertain apparently such afterthoughts. But he runs the risk of disappointing the majority of his partisans--armed or unarmed--for whom an election victory for the ZANU-P.F. can only be synonymous with profound changes. Has sudden moderation, which the white minority takes to be a simple trick, been dictated to him by pragmatic considerations? In any case, his electoral manifesto, perfected at the beginning of January and noticeable for its moderate tone, contains only passing references to the necessity of a "socialist transformation of society" once "the circumstances prove to be ripe" only.

Behind this new moderation there apparently has been the decisive influence of President Machel who is concerned about the stability of his frontiers. The head of the Mozambican state is reported to have counseled his protege not to turn against the white community of Rhodesia and the South African government--with which the latter would have to live if he gets to power--all in the name of realism and to avoid the "leftist" mistakes committed by the Frelimo on the days after independence. Thus why provoke the precipitous departure of the Europeans through the nationalization of the "white farms," which would be the prelude to an unavoidable economic crisis, if such measures are not indispensable at least at the beginning?

True, the leaders of the Patriotic Front have on several occasions reiterated that they "would not pay a cent" in compensation for an eventual expropriation of the white farmers, but the problem no longer seems to exist since the United States and Great Britain have promised, in such a hypothetical case, to participate in an indemnification fund of about 10 billion francs. Besides, a whole gamut of solutions less radical can also be envisioned. The Rhodesian "white agriculture"--at the price of profound injustices--remains one of the most modern and profitable agricultures in Africa. Rhodesia is one of the only three agricultural exporting countries of the continent. The sale of its products--tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, meat--brings back about 40 percent of its foreign currency earnings.

This prosperity is very unequally partitioned. If the productivity is highest on the immense exploitations controlled by the multinational societies--notably Lonrho and Liebig--many other "white farms" have survived

only thanks to generous government subsidizations and fiscal relaxations which they have been able to benefit for evident political reasons. Five percent of the farms provide about half of the agricultural production. Sixty percent of the exploiters of the land do not pay taxes for reason of insufficient income. According to an investigation carried out by the Farmers Union in 1977, 30 percent of the exploitations failed to be solvent. Worse yet, 40 percent of the "white lands" were not or underutilized. It is estimated that 4 million hectares could be immediately redistributed to the peasants without major infringement into anybody's production. Moreover, everyone is agreed that the communal system which is in force in the T.T.L.'s should for reasons of efficiency yield gradually to an individual mode of exploitation.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN STUDY GRANTS, ASSISTANCE--Six young Zimbabweans of the ZANU-FP have recently gone to Italy, where two of them will study medicine and the other four will pursue paramedical studies. The scholarships for these six youths were granted by the Committee on Rights of the Zimbabwean People, in collaboration with the Provincial Administration and the Municipal Chamber of Milan, Italy. Within the same spirit of solidarity, the former agency has offered medicines and medical supplies to the Zimbabwean people. Meanwhile, Italian cooperants working in Mozambique have donated 65,000 escudos to the ZANU-FP. On 27 March, those cooperants honored the six Zimbabweans with a farewell dinner in one of the capital hotels. The cooperants proceeded with the reading of messages on that occasion. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 80 p 2] 6362

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22 May '80